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No. 18,289. 號九十八百二千八萬一第 日三初月二十年辰丙 HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1916. 一拜禮 號七十二月二拾年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS

TO DEPART.

Dec. 28th.—Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay,
Durban, Johannesburg, Cape
Town and United Kingdom,
at 10 a.m., per s.s. KAMO
MARU.
Dec. 28th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
Dec. 28th.—Shanghai, North China,
Japan via Nagasaki, Vi-
toria, Vancouver, United
States, Central and South
America and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 10.30 a.m.,
per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Dec. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SHANTUNG.
Dec. 29th.—Straits, Borneo, Ceylon,
Australia, New Zealand,
Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " 12.45 p.m. " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 " "
1.15 " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " 3.10 " " 10 " "
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10.30 " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 15 " "
8.00 " 9.00 " " 15 " "
9.00 " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " 10.00 " " 15 " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
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Train	From	To	Time	Train	From	To	Time
1st Class	Dairen	Changchun	11.30 a.m.	1st Class	Changchun	Dairen	11.30 a.m.
2nd Class	Dairen	Changchun	1.00 p.m.	2nd Class	Changchun	Dairen	1.00 p.m.
3rd Class	Dairen	Changchun	2.15 p.m.	3rd Class	Changchun	Dairen	2.15 p.m.
4th Class	Dairen	Changchun	3.30 p.m.	4th Class	Changchun	Dairen	3.30 p.m.
5th Class	Dairen	Changchun	4.45 p.m.	5th Class	Changchun	Dairen	4.45 p.m.
6th Class	Dairen	Changchun	6.00 p.m.	6th Class	Changchun	Dairen	6.00 p.m.
7th Class	Dairen	Changchun	7.15 p.m.	7th Class	Changchun	Dairen	7.15 p.m.
8th Class	Dairen	Changchun	8.30 p.m.	8th Class	Changchun	Dairen	8.30 p.m.
9th Class	Dairen	Changchun	9.45 p.m.	9th Class	Changchun	Dairen	9.45 p.m.
10th Class	Dairen	Changchun	11.00 p.m.	10th Class	Changchun	Dairen	11.00 p.m.

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8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." | 8.00 a.m. "FATSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." | 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1916.
8.00 a.m. "KINSHAN." | 8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN." | 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return
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N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m.
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By special request there will be another performance on
SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
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PRICES AS USUAL.

A recherche supper at \$2 per head will be served after the performance in the
HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL ROOM from 10.45 P.M. the proceeds of which will be devoted
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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
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in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.
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Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
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REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
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ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE
PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS,
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GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET. [1212]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
TO-NIGHT
8.15 p.m.—Concert by the Diana Coons in
King George's Hall, Seamen's Institute.
Saturday, 30th Dec.—
7.30 p.m.—Last Performance of "Kismet"
Friday, 31st Jan.—
Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.,
Extraordinary General Meeting at the
Office of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 14th.

SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Though the boycott and strike against the French continue in Tientsin and is spreading in the North, there is reason to believe that the negotiations between the representatives of the two Governments are progressing satisfactorily. Meetings take place three times a week, and His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, while not disclosing any diplomatic proceedings, lets it be known that a settlement is likely to be reached.

PEKING FLAT FOR BLIND SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Ker and the ladies of the British Legation are organising a Sale of Work in aid of the scheme to provide flats in London for blind and crippled soldiers. It is hoped that it will be possible to raise the sum of £400, which is the amount necessary for the purchase of one flat. Most of the articles for sale have been specially designed as suitable for Christmas gifts.

BRITISH NATIONAL MISSION.

During the week meetings are being held in the British Legation Theatre in connection with the British National Mission. These are being very well attended, and are addressed by different speakers on different subjects each night. On Wednesday afternoon there was a special gathering for ladies, and on Wednesday night a special address was given to men. Both were very much appreciated.

THE WEATHER.

The weather for the past week has been very mild and pleasant. There is a little frost each night, but not sufficient to make the various rinks which have been erected skatable. A few enthusiasts have ventured on the canals, but the majority are enjoying the sunshine and are content to await the proper coming of King Frost. The usual fall of snow, which according to the Chinese is the harbinger of good luck, has not yet come, although Tientsin has been favoured with a slight fall.

GREAT FUTURE FOR COTTON IN CHINA.

A JAPANESE ESTIMATE.

At a meeting of the Kojunsha Club Mr. Toyoji Wada, managing director of the Fuji Spinning Mill Company, spoke on his impressions of China during his recent trip there. He said:—

"When I first went to China in 1894 and again in 1895 to study the textile industry and to discover a means to open a market for our cotton fabrics in China, I learned that there were in operation in that country at the time only 100,000 spindles. Twenty odd years later there are 1,200,000 spindles. My last trip was the third one. The textile industry in Shanghai and Wuchang is run on a large scale system, while others also are gradually developing. It under sound guidance the Chinese spinning industry has a vast future; moreover, China has the advantage of her own cotton products, which have reached 7,000,000 piculs a year. The development of cotton cultivation may be seen in the changing of the opium fields in Shensi to cotton fields, and, although the product this year only amounted to 300,000 piculs, in view of the high market price in American cotton, the next harvest in all probability will amount to about 400,000 piculs. In the other provinces, too, the same trend may be noticed. With a domestic supply, one can imagine the future of the textile industry if developed with efficiency.

"This situation demands the sound consideration of our manufacturers. From a certain source, I have heard of a group of Japanese making movements to promote a 20,000,000 yen textile factory in China, and this I consider a capital idea and hope for its early realization.

"Another fact which surprised me was the marked strides made by the Japanese in that country. The present need in China is the extension of its railways, which is one of the important means of developing China, like the United States in the early forties. The Peking-Hankow Railway, laid under French cap. M., is taken most advantage of by Japanese, therefore it does not matter what nation lends China capital. Japan need not be envious of devise means of blocking deals; on the other hand, such loans ought to be welcomed and promoted. The extensions of the railroad system in China must be accomplished as early as possible."—Japan Advertiser.

LORD FRENCH ON THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

Lord French, speaking at Wolverhampton, said that whenever we heard of naval engagements in the Channel, it was always possible that behind the enemy ships of war transports might be bringing troops to land in this country at some unoccupied point. "The whole history of war," he continued, "teaches us that what happens is something that we do not expect. This war has taught us this if any war ever did. Therefore I want you to remember that invasion is possible. I do not say it is probable or imminent or menacing—but it is possible."

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

The President promulgated a special Mandate on the 19th ult. strictly forbidding gambling in Kwangtung. On the third day after receipt of this Mandate the Chief of Finance Bureau, under the direction of the Shengchang, issued the following Proclamation:—"On the 22nd day lots were cast by merchants of various districts for the purchase of licence to monopolize the 'charity lottery' of their respective districts, and the names of the highest bidders who are entitled to the monopoly are hereby published, as follows:—

Canton City: Li Ta-wen, of the Chi-yuan Company, who offers \$1,503,500.
Fushan: Lin Tse-an of Shunhsing Company, who offers \$200,500.
Districts of Hainan: Liang Te-kwang, of Haili Company, who offers \$600,300.
Districts of Manghsien: Ho Yushung, of Futang Company, who offers \$10,100.

Districts of Paoan: Teng Kwang-jen, of Futang Company, who offers \$14,100.
There are still some other districts whose merchants have not yet arrived; therefore on the 25th day more lots will be cast for the purchase of licence, etc."

The other day, when the bill on the suppression of gambling in Kwangtung was brought up in the Houses for discussion, an M.P. opposed it most strongly on the ground that should the Kwangtung authorities try to suppress gambling all the gamblers would remove their dens to Macao, thus causing a great financial loss to the province.

The following Petition has been submitted to the National Assembly on the matter:—

"We beg to bring to the notice of the National Assembly the gambling curse which has reduced the people of his province to great misery, and request that the Government be asked to suppress it without delay. It has been the cause of so many cases of robbery and murder. For the past years Kaangsi has experienced the calamity of war, floods, conflagrations, etc., and the people have become exceedingly poor. Since the inauguration of Min Kuo normal condition has never been restored. However, for a long time gambling was strictly forbidden, thus enabling the people to devote their attention to profitable and legal occupations. Should the officials continue to govern the people properly for another period of ten years all the woes of the people would be healed.

"After the outbreak of the late Revolution, the authorities found it difficult to raise funds for the maintenance of the numerous troops. They have therefore adopted a temporary remedy for the situation, hence the issue of licence of gambling of all kinds. A Company was organized by the notorious gambler Liu Chun-ting, who paid to the provincial authorities a sum of \$1,200,000, and who by issuing licences to the gamblers of various hien districts has made a profit of \$5,200,000. The expenses for the maintenance of gambling dens must be more than \$6,000,000, not to mention the amount wasted by the people in gambling. The annual revenue of the whole province is \$4,000,000, and yet the people have complained of the heavy burden. If should they now receive an additional burden of more than \$10,000,000 per year, it would spell disaster to the province. The recent occurrences of robbery cases may be cited as an evidence. A visitor to this province will at once notice that there are gambling dens everywhere with crowds of men and women gamblers of various classes eagerly awaiting the results of the games. Some have neglected their business, some have come to bankruptcy, some have become thieves and robbers, and others have committed suicide on account of the loss in gambling. Soldiers and policemen have also been seized by the mania of gambling, and having neglected to perform their duties, there are 'tuft' and robbers everywhere even in the main streets of the provincial capital. The condition of the districts outside the provincial capital is much worse. This province has become a gambling hell, and it is feared that the influence would spread to other provinces. All this has been the result of the selfish policy of the Shengchang, who sold the province for an amount of \$1,200,000 disregarding the misery and sufferings of the people he has governed, etc."

OPIUM PROHIBITION CONFERENCE.

PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS.

Since the 10th instant the National Opium Prohibition Conference has been meeting daily to discuss the important question of finally extirpating the opium evil in China. Among the many resolutions passed by the Conference, the following are, perhaps, the most important:—

"The Government be requested to issue strict orders to the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Kiangsu, within whose area opium is still planted and sold and smoked, to take immediate measures to suppress completely the opium evil so that there will be neither poppy growing nor opium traffic in these provinces by next spring when the whole country will be inspected by the opium delegate from Great Britain;

"That all officials in whose territory opium is discovered shall be punished as in the case of an official responsible for the loss of a city;

"That the Government should cease to collect the special opium tax on the Shanghai stock of opium and cancel the agreement made with the Shanghai Opium Combine;

"That a special institute be established for the examination of officials suspected of opium smoking, and, if found guilty, the latter are to be punished severely."

The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, Rector of Bishop's Hatfield, who has been appointed Bishop of Exeter, has twice visited the Far East, and published the results of his observations on religious and educational work in China under the title "Changing China." His interest in missionary work in China is well-known. He is devoted to the scheme for a Christian university in China.

SOME HARD CASES.

THE POVERTY OF BISHOPS.

[BY THE RIGHT HON. G. W. E. RUSSELL.]

The excellent Bishop of London seems unduly oppressed by that £10,000 a year of his. Like "Bishop" in "Little Dorrit," he "tries to look as if he were rather poor himself," and is even painfully anxious to rebut the charge of wealth. Only last week his protest went up from St. Botolph's churchyard. Referring to his salary of £10,000 a year, he said that the State took half of this in rates and taxes, and he had to keep up two large houses, with the result that after fifteen years he was £2,000 poorer than when he started. This result would have seemed startling, if it had not happened that the Bishop, stung by the reproaches of his flock, once published a budget, in which he set forth, with much precision, the details of his expenditure. On such a system, or want of system, as that budget revealed, the only wonder is that his two thousand pounds of poverty is not ten.

"Bishops live in high places with high people, or with little people who depend upon them. They walk delicately, like Agag. They hear only one sort of conversation, and avoid bold, reckless men, as a lady veils herself from rough breezes." Let me hasten to say that these words were written by a Canon of St. Paul's though not by one of the present Chapter. To be sure his day was not yesterday; but the testimony remains true, and "bold, reckless men," who talk of abuses and reforms, seldom have the opportunity of breathing their thoughts into episcopal ears. They can only study that wonderful paper on "Church Difficulties" which the Bishop of London wrote when he was Bishop of Stepney, and shed tears or respectful sympathy over the touching tale of harsh exaction patiently endured which "A Diocesan Bishop" contributed to that paper. They admire when they read that it cost his lordship £2,350 to settle himself comfortably in his new house, and wonder if they could have done it more cheaply.

They are interested to learn that the most hideous of all known costumes—the episcopal "Magpie"—costs £100, and fancy that Mrs. Bishop could have stitched together something more comely at less cost. Hospitality, to the tune of £2,000 a year rather staggers them, for their modest housekeeping assures them that a great deal of bread, mutton and table beer can be procured for a very moderate figure. About the expense, incidental to such patriarchal appendages as wives and children—ball-gowns for the daughters and cigars for the boys—reformers do not presume to dogmatize; and they are quite prepared to believe the "Diocesan Bishop" when he assured them that "Stables"—in the present day he would say "Garages"—are almost a necessity; and in some respects a saving. "The stair-carpet at Farnham Castle are measured by miles," wrote Bishop Thorold. "My episcopal income goes in pelargoniums," murmured Bishop Stubbs. "It takes five chaps to keep this garden in order," said a more vernacular prelate, as he surveyed his lawns.

These hard cases touched even the horny hearts of calculators and economists, and we who are Churchmen had schooled ourselves into a very proper state of mind; we had persuaded ourselves that things are well as they are; that "Purple, Palaces, Patronage, Profit, and Power," as Sydney Smith enumerated them, were not only very nice for those who enjoyed them, but were, in some mysterious way never quite explained, inextricably involved in the well-being of "our pure Established Mother."

But the Bishop of London, with his engaging candour and headless eloquence, has once again stirred the waters of controversy. If he were more worldlywise, he would have imitated the cautious reserve of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York (both Scotsmen), who pocket much larger incomes and say nothing about them; or he might have followed the mainly lead of the Prime Minister, who said: "I draw my salary and intend to do so," and close the debate at that point. These public discussions of episcopal incomes disturb my peace. They remind me of John Bright's irreverent declaration:—

"If I had been a bishop with an income of five to fifteen thousand a year, I should have had an inexhaustible source of rejoicing and merriment in the generosity, if not in the credulity, of my countrymen."

And I am apprehensive lest the spirit of that grand old iconoclast should revive in these latter days. We are told from every pulpit that when the war is over, our national religion is to be something quite different from what we have known before. How terrible, if, among other charges, it insists on a primitive episcopate, such as that of Bishop Thomas Wilson, who ruled the diocese of Sodor and Man on £300 a year! When this comes to pass, farewell to Lambeth, with its guard room; and Fulham, with its pleasure-grounds; and Farnham, with its deer-park; and Wells, with its moated garden. We have been taught that these things endeared the Church to the toiling masses, and cheered the sorrowing curate in his dingy lodgings. But, if once the rash career of innovation begins, they will not long survive. And instead of them we shall see square, commodious houses of red brick, with "gravelled sweep" and stunted laurels; and a butty boy will discharge the functions of the stately gate-porter, and a neat damsel in a white cap will carve the episcopal beef and pour the foaming lemonade. Where, not many years ago, the Prince Bishop rolled from his castle to the parish church in a coach-and-four, his successor will trudge through the mud, or scale the knife-board of the bus, carrying with his own apostolic hands the sacred appliances of Mitre or Magpie; and these will be only the outward signs of more momentous changes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

Some time ago Vice-President Feng and a few other Tachuns of the Provinces telegraphed to the Government requesting that the Constitution of Min Kuo be promulgated at the beginning of the new year. By the violent actions of the members of the Kuomintang and Chinputang, it is feared that it cannot be promulgated in the near future. Since the fighting took place in the late meeting of the Constitutional Conference, the Government has received another telegram from the Tachuns of Yunnan, Kueichow, Szechuan, Kwangtung, Honan, Fukien, etc., stating that during a critical time like the present, when there are troubles within and without, it is imperative that the Constitution of the Republic be at once fixed and promulgated, thus laying a sound foundation for the nation, etc. On receipt of the above telegram President Li decided to invite the leaders of various parties to his office to discuss over the matter. He has done his best to mediate among the conflicting parties, with the hope that the Constitution might be ready for promulgation on the 10th day of the 1st month of the 6th Year of Chun Hun Min Kuo.

Since the deadlock of the Constitutional Conference, the representatives of the six parties, who are said to be neutral M.P.s, have been trying to effect a reconciliation between the Kuomintang and the Chinputang. The Chinputang M.P.s insist that they cannot agree to the proposals of the mediators before they are pro-Kuomintang.

THE RECENT FRACAS IN CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

In connection with the recent fighting in the meeting of the Constitutional Conference, the Vice-President has sent the M.P.s the following telegram:—"The people of this country have been eagerly looking for the promulgation of the Constitution, which can never be completed if the Constitutional Conference should come to a deadlock. To the great disappointment of the people the Members of the National Assembly have neglected to perform their duties towards the country, but have selfishly followed their own prejudices. They fought in the meetings, thus losing the respect and confidence of the public. Therefore the M.P.s in order to redeem their offences should sacrifice their differences and do their best to save the situation. If they should stop their legislative business, they will be condemned by the people of the whole country. It is hoped that all the political parties in the Central Government may unite together to settle the trouble, so that the Constitution may be completed and promulgated as soon as possible, and the foundation of the nation be well laid."

SHIPPING NOTES.

HUGE PROFITS ON SHIPS.

The *Katfuku Maru*, a steamer of 3,000 tons gross register, built at Middlesbrough a quarter of a century ago and sold before the war for £28,000, has now been resold for £150,000.

The *Corn Maru*, a more modern vessel of 3,500 tons gross register, has just been sold for £175,000. In 1913 she realised £24,000.

HUGE PROFIT FROM A WRECK.

What may probably be regarded as the individual shipping investment which has yielded the largest profit during the war has just come to the knowledge of the London market.

A few years ago a British steamer which had stranded on the South American coast was sold, as she lay, to neutrals for £1,500 (£7,500). The purchasers had her refloated and repaired, and employed her in trade. She has now been resold for £250,000 (£8,000,000), being 200 times the price paid for her as a wreck. This yield takes no account of the cost of salvaging and repairing her, but presumably these expenses would have been very amply covered by her earnings since she was salvaged, including two years of extremely high freights. The present price merely represents the current value of tonnage.

Although it would be difficult to find a case to compare with the handsome return on this speculative investment of a few years ago, large profits are known to have been realized by Scandinavian owners in respect of British sailing ships bought before the war. It was long the custom for Scandinavian owners to buy second-hand British sailing ships, and, unhampered by regulations of the British Board of Trade and favoured by cheaper labour, they were able to sail them at a profit in the long-distance trades. Before the war they were able to buy vessels for £2 or £3 a ton which now are valued at many times the price paid for them. Indeed, the purchase price of years ago is now often more than covered by the profits of a single voyage.

W. F. Hook, the famous Vicar of Leeds, was neither a revolutionary nor a dreamer, and this was, seventy years ago, his remedy for the besetting weakness of the Church of England:—

"We want not proud Lords, haughty spiritual Peers to be our Bishops. Offer four thousand out of their five thousand a year for the education of the people, and call upon the more wealthy of the other clergy to do the same, and a fund is at once provided. Let Farnham Castle, and Winchester House, and Ripon Palace be sold, and we shall have funds to establish other bishoprics. Let the Church do something like this, and then the Church will live in the hearts of the people who now detest her. You see, I am almost a Radical, for I do not see why our Bishops should not become as poor as Ambrose or Augustine, that they may make the people truly rich." This letter was addressed to Samuel Wilberforce just before he became a Bishop; and the admirers of that excellent prelate will not be surprised to learn that he said in reply, "To impoverish our Bishops and sell their Palaces would only be the hopeless career of revolution."—Daily News.

HONGKONG'S "BISLEY."

SUCCESS OF THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

INDIAN MARKSMAN SWEEPS THE BOARD.

Hongkong's Winter "Bisley," arranged under the auspices of the special Police Reserve, took place at Stonecutters Island yesterday, when seventeen teams, representative of the Army, Navy and Volunteer forces of the Colony, took part in the shooting, which commenced at 10 a.m. The weather conditions generally were favourable. In the morning the marksmen were slightly troubled by a variable breeze, but in the afternoon this was blowing almost straight down the range, towards the targets. As a result of the shooting before tiffin it looked as if the Punjabis, thanks to some fine shooting by Jemadar Mehr Singh, were to be the successful team, and especially so when at the 500 yards rapid firing this competitor scored 43 out of a possible 50; for it was at this mark that the majority of the teams fell away badly. The Punjabis were closely followed by the Volunteer Reserves, who were but one point behind when the last shoot, 600 yards deliberate, took place. Here the Reserves shot splendidly and created no little surprise by securing a win by a margin of twenty points over the Punjabis, who were second, and of 23 points over the R.E.s, who came third with a grand total of 510. This is the second consecutive occasion upon which the Volunteer Reserves have won the local Bisley shoot. The remarkable marksmanship of the Punjabis, Jemadar Mehr Singh, was an easy champion with a grand total of 151. His greatest achievement was 43 points at the 500 yards rapid, where the "possible" was fifty. The Jemadar got rid of his ten rounds in about twenty seconds, and he had five consecutive "bulls" to his credit. The next best shot was Capt. Taylor, R.A., with 144. In addition to winning the Championship the Jemadar proved himself to be the best Army shot and the best Indian shot. As, however, he was debarred by the rules from taking all three prizes, the Army prize and the Indian prize went to the next best shots, namely, Capt. Taylor, R.A., and Jemadar Mizamuddin Khan, of the 16th Infantry. The prize offered by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., for the best shot amongst the Police was won by Sergt. Grimmett. The following shows the respective successes, for which cups were given:—

Team.—H.K.V.R. 533.
Championship.—Jemadar Mehr Singh, 151.
Best Naval Shot.—Pte. Ashworth, 127.
Best Army Shot.—Capt. Taylor, R.A., 144.
Best Police Shot.—Sergt. Grimmett, 130.
Best Indian Shot.—Jemadar Mizamuddin, 128.

The conditions were seven shots and a "sighter" for the deliberate shooting, five shots at the 200 yards snap shooting, and for the 500 rapid the conditions were 10 magazines charged, the time allowed being 45 secs. With the exception of the 600 deliberate the target was the Bisley figure, for the 600 deliberate it was the Bisley 18 inch bull. The full scores, in the order of merit, were as follow:—

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Lieut. Thornhill	31	19	22	29	119
Lt.-Col. F.C. Goodman	33	16	31	28	130
Pte. K. McLennan	28	17	33	27	133
Pte. A. Jenkins	32	16	30	31	133
					533

74TH PUNJABIS.	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
J. M. Singh	29	20	33	43	151
H. N. Singh	23	20	27	30	123
N. B. Khan	24	16	28	29	117
Sepoy Kalu	25	18	27	28	122
					513

R.E.	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Corpl. Grimes	26	18	22	29	125
Q.-M. Sgt. Williams	23	20	27	30	131
Q.-M. Sgt. Black	23	19	31	27	135
Sgt. Coxon	29	17	30	24	134
					510

R.G.A.	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Capt. Taylor	29	17	33	30	144
2nd Lt. Wilkinson	23	20	27	30	119
C. S. M. Heath	23	16	30	26	119
M.-G. Martin	26	10	28	27	129
					504

HONGKONG POLICE (EUROPEAN).

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Insp. Grant	27	15	28	29	124
Sergt. Grimmett	28	20	26	30	130
Sergt. Pitt	26	17	31	25	119
Sergt. Devsey	21	14	26	31	117
					490

H.K. S.E., R.G.A.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
2nd-Lieut. Harris	27	16	31	34	142
H. W. Khan	27	21	25	24	123
H. M. Singh	23	17	25	21	114
H. K. Singh	24	14	24	26	116
					492

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Pte. Ashworth	20	12	30	20	127
Pte. Cornell	21	11	28	27	107
Lt.-Col. Moyes	20	19	27	30	124
Lt.-Col. Roberts	22	16	28	33	142
					478

K.S.L.I.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
S.M. Gardiner	26	12	30	9	104
Sergt. Small	28	19	31	36	133
Sergt. Watson	23	14	24	33	113
Sergt. Davies	28	13	28	28	117
					474

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Capt. M. Scott	25	15	30	29	117
Lieut. Dunby	29	13	27	16	103
Sergt. Bradbury	26	16	28	28	133
Bom. Heath	30	15	29	29	142
					467

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
A. S. P. Franks	20	13	21	23	112
C. Insp. Mason	30	7	31	24	118
C. Insp. S. Khan	20	14	28	28	125
S. M. Roylance	23	18	28	24	109
					464

ROYAL MARINES.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Lieut. House	24	16	32	31	127
Pte. Martin	23	12	29	40	128
Pte. Kelly	26	14	24	26	121
Pte. Cook	24	9	23	13	92
					459

16TH INFANTRY.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
S. M. Khan	23	20	24	9	100
J. M. Khan	31	14	28	30	125
H. M. A. Ali	24	18	23	40	110
Subr. M. A. Khan	29	19	21	20	108
					446

H.K. POLICE (INDIAN).

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Sergt. N. Singh	30	16	25	25	121
Surian Singh	23	15	26	22	105
P. C. J. Singh	24	16	27	19	109
					419

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
C.P.O. J. Cree	26	17	26	15	90
P.O. Edmonds	25	12	23	20	108
S.P.O. Leach	22	21	28	19	111
L. S. Botley	26	14	24	25	114
					410

EUROPEAN WARRIORS.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
G. Gipson	25	17	17	16	100
A. Calvert	29	17	22	18	99
S. Shervington	7	13	23	12	83
W. Gast	20	16	28	17	104
					386

STAFF AND DEPTS.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
S.S.M. Harrow	22	17	19	16	95
Arm. S. Sgt. Duffield	24	17	24	15	101
Staff Sgt. Dean	18	12	20	21	91
Lt.-Corpl. Greenfield	22	12	24	20	94
					381

NAVAL YARD POLICE.

	200 delib.	200 snap.	500 delib.	500 rapid.	Total.
Sergt. Marriott	18	13	13	12	78
Sergt. Bacon	18	10	19	0	66
Sergt. Titmas	23	12	20	31	93
P.-C. Lockhart	22	15	27	20	106
					341

It may prove interesting to recall that last year the team totals were as follow:—H.K.V.R., 384; K.S.L.I., 381; 16th Infantry, 365; Royal Engineers, 358; H.K. Police (Europeans) and H.K. Volunteer Corps, 356; R.G.A., 343; H.K. Police Reserve and 74th Punjabis, 334; H.K.S.B., R.G.A., 322; Staff and Depts., 317; H.M.S. Tamar, 308; Royal Marine L. I., 303; Shamen Defence Corps, 291; Wardens, Victoria Gaol, 282; Royal Naval Yard Police, 277; H.K. Police (Indians), 280.

Capt. G. G. Wood (H.K.V.C.) acted as Range Officer; Mr. S. J. Chinchin (Chief Inspector of Musketry, Police Reserve) was Squadding Officer, and also supervised the register keepers.

At the conclusion of the shoot the prizes were handed to the successful competitors by H.E. the Governor, who, after the presentations, said that that was the second Bisley they had enjoyed, and was another instance of what a great deal the Colony owed to the Police Reserve. That meeting, and the previous one, had been organised by the Officers of the Police Reserve, under the supervision of Mr. Jenkin (D.R.P.). They had all enjoyed the very excellent programme which had been given them, and also admired the efficient manner in which it had been carried out. He also wished to thank Mr. Jenkin and his officers for their kind hospitality to them that day. (Applause.)

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

H.K.V. RESERVES v. TAIKOO R. CLUB.

A rifle shooting match between the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves and the Taikoo Rifle Club took place on the 23rd instant, on the latter's range, when the Volunteers won by three points. Scores:

H.K.V.R.	200	500	600	Total.
Jenkins, A.	31	33	34	97
McLennan, K.	28	32	34	94
Tollan, D.	28	29	35	92
Lyon, J.	20	32	29	90
Carmichael, E.	33	29	27	89
MacKay, J.	29	32	27	88
Baumann, G. H. M.	27	31	27	85
Leach, A.	28	28	29	85
				716

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for Aperture Sights

Taikoo R. Club.	200	500	600	Total.
Nicol, A.	31	39	30	91
Shannon, J.	32	30	29	91
Scott, Capt. W. M.	31	29	30	90
Edridge, W. J.	29	32	28	89
Heath, H.	31	29	28	88
*Dunby, Lt. J. D.	33	29	26	88
Grimshaw, T.	26	31	30	87
Lyle, D.	31	27	27	85
				709

* Open sight

Net 713

Total.....709

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB AND REST DRAW.

The two days' match, between the Club and the Rest, which commenced on Christmas Day, ended last evening in a draw in favour of the former eleven who scored 447 runs for an innings and 7 wickets as compared with 347 runs for an innings and 8 wickets by their opponents. Full scores are appended:—

CLUB, 1ST INNINGS.

	13	79	2	8	0	1	21	7	24	6	0	13
T. E. Pearce, b Brayshaw	13											
E. J. R. Mitchell, st. Ponsonby-Fane		79										
F. Pearce, b Bird		2										
G. E. Marley, b Bird		8										
F. J. de Rome, st. Ponsonby-Fane		0										
b Bird		0										
H. H. Taylor, b Brayshaw		0										
M. M. Maas, b Brayshaw		1										
J. Stalker, st. Ponsonby-Fane		21										
b Bird		7										
R. Kennedy, st. Ponsonby-Fane		24										
R. P. Thurstfield, c Hamilton, b Bird		24										
F. Sutton, not out		6										
L. D. McNicoll, b Braga		0										
Extras		13										
Total		174										

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	13	0	31	0
Witchell	3	0	20	0
Braga	3	3	4	2
*Bowled one no ball.				

THE REST, 1ST INNINGS.

R. C. Wichell, c Maas, b de Rome	87
J. V. Braga, c McNicoll, b Pearce	8
R. Ponsonby-Fane, b Maas	4
Major Robertson, c Kennedy, b Marley	18
K. Brayshaw, c Taylor, b de Rome	19
W. H. Stapleton, b de Rome	1
R. M. Austin, b Pearce	2
J. P. Robinson, b Pearce	7
E. W. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Pearce	1
R. I. O. Bird, not out	1
Extras	17

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stalker	7	2	32	0
Taylor	13	1	41	0
Maas	16	2	54	1
de Rome	9	1	46	3
Marley	9	1	31	2
Pearce	8.5	1	32	4
CLUB, SECOND INNINGS.				

CLUB, SECOND INNINGS.	
T. E. Pearce, c Braga, b Brayshaw	1
E. J. R. Mitchell, lb.w., b Bird	3
G. E. Marley, lb.w., b Brayshaw	3
F. J. de Rome, c Witchell, b Braga	3
H. H. Taylor, c Ponsonby-Fane,	
b Hamilton	4
M. M. Maas, lb.w., b Bird	1
J. Stalker, not out	8
R. Kennedy, st. Ponsonby-Fane,	
b Bird	2
R. P. Thursfield, not out	2
F. Sulton, L. D. McNicoll, did not bat.	9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A CONCERT

will be given in
KING GEORGE'S HALL,
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY),
27TH DECEMBER, 1916, AT 8.15.

BY THE
DIANA COONS
(A Company of 15 Artists, including
PEPPIN,
Handoff and Lock Chain Expert).
ADMISSION FREE. [1501]

TO MISS YEUNG CHOY FUNG.

PLEASE Come at once with your son,
CHIU WAI, to the Sam Hop Chan
Boarding House, 188, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, to see your family.
TAM KI YING,
of the Kwong Tung District,
of the Kwong Tung Province. [1502]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ
OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BELAWAN, DELI, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"
Having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., 1917, will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on
the 2nd Jan., 1917, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be present-
ed in writing within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1916. [1503]

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

THE Public are hereby notified that from
WEDNESDAY, the 27th December,
until further notice EUROPEAN VACCINA-
TIONS will be stationed at the
(a) Government Villa, No. 50, The Peak.
Europeans are particularly requested to see
that all their Chinese employees are vaccinated.
No charge will be made for any Vaccination.
D. W. TRATMAN,
Head of Sanitary Department.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1916. [1500]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG.

Announces a Free Lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CLARENCE W. CHADWICK,
C.S.B.,
AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1916,
AT 5.30 P.M. [1499]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the
year ending 30th June, 1916.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL
DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent), free
of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June,
1916, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of
Dividend Warrants received from London on
account of Registered Shares, will be paid their
dividend on presenting No. 8 Coupon of the
Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on
Registered Shares, to either of the following
Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS & MERCANTILE
ADVERTISER.
The payments will be made in either Dollars
or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying
rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1496]

JEBSEN & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917.
Dated the 20th December, 1916.

W. M. HUMPHREYS,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidator. [1493]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL ROOM.
FINAL PERFORMANCE OF "Kismet"
ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1916.

IN View of the fact that the above Performance
will commence at 7.30 P.M., an After
Theatre Supper will be served in the Grill Room
at 10.45 P.M.

SUPPER TICKETS \$2.00 PER HEAD.

The entire proceeds of the sale of the above
will be devoted to

"STAR AND GARTER FUND."
Intending patrons are kindly requested to
book seats beforehand.
Plan and Tickets may be obtained at the
Hotel Office. [1493]

LOST.

FROM 3, MACDONNELL ROAD, on the
21st inst., a Smooth Haired FOX
TERRIER DOG, aged 4 months. Answers
to name of "Pur." Markings: white body,
black head. Liberal Reward given for return.
Telephone 2161, SAWYER. [1497]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4064 for One
Share, \$100 paid up, numbered 14115,
standing in the Register in the name of
M. M. A. DA SILVA, having been declared LOST,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless
the said Certificate be produced to the Society
on or before the 19th March, 1917, A NEW
CERTIFICATE for the said Share will be
issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be
held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1497]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued
to Messrs. LOGAN & BASTO for Transfer
of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of
Mrs. REBA WELLS, having been MISLaid,
LOST, or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said
Receipt is produced at the Office within 30 days
from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said
Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. REBA
WELLS, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter
be held by the Company as null and void.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1496]

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share,
No. 5401 in this Company, stand-
ing in the name of Miss Jose de
Jesus, of Macao, has been LOST, and
if at the expiration of one month from
the date hereof the above document be
not forthcoming another Certificate for
the said Share will be issued by the
Company and thereafter no other will be
acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1474]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares,
Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company,
standing in the name of Miss Felisina
Nogueira, of Macao, has been LOST, and
if at the expiration of one month from
the date hereof the above document be
not forthcoming another Certificate for
the said Shares will be issued by the
Company and thereafter no other will be
acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1475]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be
held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES
& CO., the General Managers of the Company,
St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the Fifth day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock
Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions which
were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at
the Extraordinary General Meeting of the
said Company held on the Fifteenth day of
December, 1916, will be submitted for confirma-
tion as Special Resolutions:

(1) That the capital of the Company be
reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million
Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four
Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten
Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million
Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four
Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50
(Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each, and
that such reduction be effected by
returning (on such dates as the Company's
Board of Directors shall appoint) to the
holders of the 400,000
(Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that
have been issued paid up capital to the
extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty
Cents) per Share and by reducing the
nominal amount of each of the said Shares
from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven
Dollars and Fifty Cents).
(2) That application be made to the Supreme
Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction
of the capital of the Company in
conformity with the foregoing Resolution.
Dated the 14th day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [1476]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Con-
duit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st
February, 1917. For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [1354]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1315]

TO LET.

FILATS in "EWO MESS," No. 5, 7th
FLOOR.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. [1063]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
Adequate Office overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1340]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. [1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadway and Morston
Terrace.
NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, with
wharf area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
"GLENIFFER," 6, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE
PEAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellott.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
SHOP.
NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
NO. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
demand for Electricity has almost reached
the limit of the capacity of the present Generat-
ing Plant, and as a result no further applications
for new connections can be accepted as from 1st
January next, until completion of the New
Power Station at North Point. It was fully
expected that the North Point Station would
have been completed and running before now,
but owing to the War work in respect of the
new plant has been very considerably delayed.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1916. [1455]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or
Shop. Apply in own writing with copy
refs., stating age and salary required to—
W. B. BAILEY & CO. LTD.
Kowloon. [1346]

INTIMATION

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

JACQUIN'S

PARISIAN

CONFECTIONERY

in

Hand-Embroidered

and

Hand-Painted

Cases.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 18.

in the circumstances, to arrange terms re-
garding the guarantees which are re-
quired to establish permanent peace in
the future. His Note is interpreted by
leading American papers as an invita-
tion to Germany to define the real object
which she has in view, and to state her
aims in definite language. If this inter-
pretation may be accepted as correct, it
cannot be said that there has been any
unfriendly attempt to cast discredit upon
the objects which the Allies have so con-
sistently held before them. There is little
reason to believe, however, that the Note
will achieve the desired result. The Allies
have stated again and again, in the
clearest possible language, the objects for
which they are fighting. Mr. Lloyd
George summed them up in six words in
his recent speech to Parliament—"com-
plete restitution, full reparation, effectual
guarantees"—and, judging from the re-
solution of the French Committee of
Foreign Affairs requesting the Premier
not to reply to the Note, there is no dis-
position to make any further statement on
the subject. On the other hand, the Ger-
man Press, contrary to expectation, has
bitterly resented, rather than welcomed,
Mr. Wilson's offer—an attitude difficult
to understand in view of the report that
the dispatch of the Note was hailed in
Washington as a victory for the German-
American party. The idea of mediation
is scouted, and the Catholic and Krupp
organs describe the Note as part
of a preconcerted plan, prompted by
business considerations, between the
United States and Great Britain. The
Cologne Gazette says that the Central
Powers will not go beyond the statement
that their proposals furnish a stable basis
for a lasting peace; to publish the
terms would be to play into Great
Britain's hands. An inspired article in
another influential journal indicates that
Germany demands a reduction of British
naval supremacy, a re-arrangement of the
Continent of Europe on the basis of the
present war position, and a colonial
settlement satisfying her ambitions for
expansion. Such terms, may, of course,
be dismissed as ludicrous, and, in the
refusal of the Central Powers to formu-
late any reasonable basis of negotiation,
Mr. Lansing's declaration, in connection
with President Wilson's Note, that the
situation for neutrals is becoming in-
creasingly critical, and that the United
States itself is being drawn to the verge
of war. This statement created a panic
on the New York Stock Exchange, and
Mr. Hughes, the shrewdest statesman in
Australia, regards it as equivalent to an
ultimatum. America cannot allow her
protests to be disregarded for ever with-
out sacrificing her self-respect. There are
many vital questions to which no satis-
factory answer has yet been returned by
Germany, and Mr. Wilson's Note, taken
in conjunction with Mr. Lansing's ex-
planation, is regarded in some quarters
as a final despairing effort on the part
of the United States to avoid being drawn
into the vortex of war. If this is a
correct reading of the situation there is
no need for Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Lord ROSEBURY, Mr. ASQUITH, or anyone
else to be sent upon a special mission to
Washington in order to explain the Allies'
aims. Germany has been given an oppor-
tunity of proving the sincerity of her
professions. If, instead of accepting it,
she carries out her threat of resorting to
still greater displays of ruthlessness,
the result will inevitably be an increase,
sooner or later, of the armed forces bent
on crushing her.

DEATHS.
FOCKEN.—Killed in action, in France,
October 28th, Lieut. Leslie Charles
Focken, aged 21 years (Royal Flying
Corps), dearly loved eldest son of
the late Charles F. and Elizabeth
Edwards Focken, 187 Page Street,
Middle Park, Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia.
FONTAINE.—At No. 27 Avenue Dubai,
Shanghai on December 20th, Franz
Fontaine, Accountant, French Tram-
ways, aged 38 years.
MAHER.—At Shanghai, on December 21st,
Joseph Thomas, youngest son of the
late Agapito Maria Maher, aged 21
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27TH DECEMBER, 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

UPON more mature reflection there ap-
pears to be an inclination to view
President Wilson's offer of mediation in
a more favourable light than that in
which it was first regarded. When the
Note was published it created a feeling
of painful surprise; almost amounting to
dismay, and there was a chorus of indig-
nant protest from the newspapers of the
Allied countries at the apparent attempt
to place all the belligerents upon the same
plane in regard to the objects for which
they are contending. More careful con-
sideration, however, shows that it is un-
just to read any such intention into the
words used by Mr. Wilson, who was
simply stating a fact when he wrote that
the objects which all the belligerent states-
men "have declared themselves to have
in mind" are virtually the same. The
leaders of Germany are still assuring
their own people that they are engaged
in a struggle for existence forced upon
them by the evil designs of their envious
neighbours, and in their recent "peace"
overtures they had the effrontery to de-
clare that they had never for an instant
swerved from the conviction that respect
for the rights of other nations is not
in any degree incompatible with their
own rights and legitimate interests. Mr.
Wilson took the statements made on both
sides, and, finding them "virtually the
same," asked if it would not be possible,

THE JOY OF SERVICE.
CHRISTMAS SERMON BY THE
BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

In the course of his sermon at St.
John's Cathedral on Christmas Day, the
Bishop of Victoria said:—"We are in the
midst of a Mission of Repentance.
To-day I think most of us feel that
another note must be struck. God is
saving our nation from the very dry rot
that was the downfall of the Roman
Empire, by the heroes who are fighting
for her and the blood that is being shed,
and to-day we are reminded that God has
redeemed the world by becoming Himself
Incarnate. Christmas is a message of
good cheer. Christ was the saddest man,
and yet he was also the gladdest. If ever
there was a man who had reason for being
a pessimist it was Christ Jesus. He loved
his country, but He saw its faults so clearly
that He wept over it. He loved his
fellow man, but He saw plainly through
their hypocrisy. Yet no message was more
frequently upon his lips than the message
"Be of good cheer." The very charge
that his enemies brought against Him of
being a gluttonous man and a wine
bibber, suggests that He was in the habit
of eating his meat with gladness. He
speaks again and again of His joy. Jesus
Christ is the sunniest and brightest
of characters that ever appeared on this
earth, and if only we lived in fellowship
with Him we should catch more of His
joyful spirit. His conception of God was
something infinitely greater than anything
that was known in an age when men
deified that which was cruel and thought
of God as a minister of iniquity. He
came to reveal it all to us, and because
He had such a conception of God He could
not be really pessimistic. Let us lift up
our hearts to God and spend a better
Christmas than ever before. The Incarna-
tion makes us rejoice not in what He
does but in what He is. If God is so
infinitely holy and good and kind to His
people and so infinitely pitiful, we may
be quite sure in spite of what we may see
around us that He is not going to leave
His world to the powers of evil and not
going to allow the weaker nations to
perish. Let us in these days listen to
Our Master's lesson: "Men and women
be of good cheer, ye believe in God." He
was joyful because He went about doing
good. He was always thinking of others,
and spent His time healing the sick and
preaching the Gospel. He lived such an
active life, so full of joy, and had no time
to eat. Therein lay His great joy—
He lived for others.

Most children, I am afraid, are inclined
to seek their happiness by getting; they
think that if only they can get so many
toys and pleasures they will be happy.
By and by, experience teaches them that
happiness does not come by getting but
by giving. It sometimes seems to me
that one of the perils of our children
being brought up in the East, in a place
like this, with coolies and amahs to serve
them, is that they should not realise the
joy of service as they ought to do. When
children are always waited upon by the
Chinese they think that they must always
have someone to attend to their wants,
and there is a great danger lest they
become selfish and miss the greatest joy
of serving others. Parents need to watch
against this tendency.

The spirit of Jesus finds its happiness
in sacrifice and service for others. The
war has indirectly brought a joy of life
to some who were strangers to it before.
We know of people who were neurotic,
self-centred and pleasure-seeking, but
now have no time to think of themselves
because they have so much to do for their
country; they are entering into the joy
of their life. There is a splendid oppor-
tunity for all. Many men who have
gone from Hongkong are using it.
We must all do our share,
not only the men but the women
also. You ladies of leisure, it is your
duty to do your share, to sacrifice some
of your luxuries and pleasures to minis-
ter to others and to your country, and
believe me, you will find joy in doing so.
Let us, so far as we can, spend a
Christmas, but let us not be wasteful or
forgetful of others. Rather let us minis-
ter to our nation and Church and we shall
find some of our Master's joy. In giving
and making sacrifices for our country let
us not starve our own local charities. It
is only fit that we should give our Christ-
mas collection to the Diocesan Girls'
school. The majority of the scholars are
able to pay and they do pay, but there are
others who are orphans who need the pity
and the help of the Christian Church.
The crowded state of the school neces-
sitates a new wing being built. Towards
this, some generous residents in the
Colony have promised substantial help,
but \$15,000 has still to be raised.

Let us listen to-day to Our Master's joy-
ful message. It will strengthen our faith
in God; it will brace up our energies;
and it will fill us with thoughts of peace
concerning our absent friends. I suppose
there are very few families that are not
in an unbroken circle at home. Most of
you have dear ones at home or at the
war, of whom you will think this Christ-
mas time. It may be that the thoughts of
some will pass beyond the veil, where
some dear one has been called to enter,
but there is comfort in the Christmas
message even for such.

"Within the hollow of His mighty hand
The Christ-child holdeth all on sea and land.
Whithersoever our wanderers may roam
If He be with them they are still at home.
In Him we part, in Him we ever meet,
Spirit to Spirit in communion sweet,
And none are exiles, none are far away
Who share the joy that Jesus brings to-day."

A Tea and Sale, arranged by the
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas at
Hanchow, in aid of the fund for the
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors at home,
realized £75.

A concert will be given this evening at
the Seamen's Institute by the "Diana
Coons." A feature of the programme will
be the performances of W. Peppin, "the
handoff king and lock expert." Ad-
mission will be free.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
acknowledges with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Kwong Foong Wo, \$60; Shin Foong
Hong, \$30; To See Tun, \$20; Wei Kat
Bank, \$20; and Foo Yik Pang, \$25.

THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE:

PRESS AND PULPIT COMMENT.

BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS:

EXTRAORDINARY FIGURES.

TWO DESTROYERS SUNK IN COLLISION:

FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

MODERATE LIVELINESS ON ALL FRONTS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SYSTEMATIC SHELLING.

LONDON, December 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We successfully raided trenches to the south-west of Lens and to the east of Armentières, taking some prisoners.

The enemy blew a camouflet to the south of Steloi. The damage done was slight.

We systematically shelled the enemy defences and headquarters north of the Somme, doing much damage.

TWO LINES OF TRENCHES PENETRATED.

LONDON, December 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Hobuterie, taking prisoners.

We successfully discharged gas to the west of Messines.

The enemy fired a camouflet at Mount Sorrel, but caused no damage.

We shelled a working party to the north-east of Morval.

Details of the raid to the north of Arras, on the 25th instant, show that two lines of trenches were penetrated in broad daylight on a 400 yards front. All our objectives were attained.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, December 25th.

A German official report claims that the Germans repulsed a British attack at Ypres.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, December 25th.

French *communiqué* on the evening of the 24th and afternoon of the 25th instant record lively artillery fire, especially on the right bank of the Meuse.

The French south-east enemy attacks in Champagne, south of the Aves.

A French detachment in the region of Bays penetrated a German trench, the occupants of which fled, after sustaining heavy losses.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT LOSSES.

A *communiqué* says:—The day was comparatively quiet everywhere. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday on the Somme.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

A PERIOD OF CALM.

LONDON, December 24th.

A French *communiqué* says:—There is calm on the Western front.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, December 25th.

An Italian official report states:—Enemy patrols attacking on the south-east of Gorizia were driven off and some prisoners taken.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ON THE MOLDAVIAN FRONTIER.

CORPSE-COVERED SLOPES.

LONDON, December 25th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—The enemy repeatedly failed to recapture heights in the Usa Valley, on the Moldavian frontier, the slopes of which were corpse-covered.

The Roumanians have been pushed back in places in the region of Kasinoriner and the Urancha mountains.

All enemy attacks on the left of the Danube have been repelled except at one height, which was lost. Our left wing has abandoned Isakichea and Tulcea in Dobrudja.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, December 25th.

A German official report claims that the Germans repulsed a British attack in Macedonia.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, December 26th.

A *communiqué* states that a violent artillery struggle is proceeding north of Monastir.

ALLIED SUCCESS.

MAIN LINE OF TRENCHES RAIDED.

LONDON, December 25th.

A Salonika official message states:—We successfully raided a main line of trenches between Lake Dairan and Dalgili. We inflicted serious loss and destroyed several gun emplacements.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM.

DOBRUDJA CLEARED.

LONDON, December 24th.

A Berlin message says:—The Dobrudja is cleared of the enemy to the region between Macin and Isaccea.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

FALLING BACK.

LONDON, December 24th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—The enemy drove back our advance north-west, west and south-west of Rymniksarut. We continue to fall back northward of the Dobrudja.

RUMANIAN OIL-WELLS.

GERMANS ADMIT COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

AMSTERDAM, December 25th.

Krupps' organ, the *Westfaelische Zeitung*, admits the complete destruction of the Rumanian oil-wells, which the Germans found practically useless.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES.

FURIOUS STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, December 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—In the Carpathians the Russians, after artillery preparation, attacked enemy trenches on the heights north of the river Cussa, which they captured after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

A furious struggle continues in Roumania.

GREEK CRISIS.

THE NOTE TO THE ENTENTE.

ATHENS, December 24th.

The text of the Note mentioned on December 20th regrets that the continuance of the blockade, and the *Entente's* toleration of the artificial extension of the Revolutionary movements in the Islands, is disquieting the population, and hampering a rapprochement between the *Entente* and Greece. It urges the *Entente* to seek, with Greece, an improvement in the present situation with a view to a quicker settlement of the questions at issue. It declares that if anarchy spreads in the country, the Government may no longer be able to maintain order.

THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

"ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENT OF VICTORY."

JASSEY, December 25th.

The King, in his speech opening Parliament, said:—"Our army has sustained the struggle according to the glorious traditions of our ancestors, and in a manner justifying our looking forward with absolute confidence. Roumania will bear the great hardships and sacrifices of the war courageously, absolutely confident of the victory of the Allies, on the side of whom Roumania is determined to struggle with every energy unto the end."

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, December 24th.

A French *communiqué* says:—There is moderate artillery activity in Macedonia.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH SUCCESSES AND CAPTURES.

LONDON, December 25th.

An official message from Egypt states: Our mounted troops captured an enemy stronghold at Maghdabah, capturing 1,130 prisoners, two guns and a large quantity of booty. The enemy's casualties were considerable. Our aircraft co-operated, the bombs and machine-guns on the aeroplanes continuously harassing the enemy.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN MEMORANDUM.

THE "TIMES" COMMENTS AND WARNS.

LONDON, December 26th.

The *Times*, in an editorial on a Memorandum to the Victory from nineteen representatives of the Indian Imperial Council, says:—"The document, which does not bear the name of a single representative of the fighting races of India or a single member of the Punjab, can hardly be held to embody the views of all the Indian communities, while the Memorandum appears to have been drafted in haste and without careful consideration. Indian politicians generally and the signatories to the Memorandum in particular would be well-advised, to remember that the culminating phases of the greatest war in history do not constitute an appropriate time for pressing extravagant and unworkable demand."

SINGAPORE'S WAR TAX.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

SINGAPORE, December 26th.

The War Taxation Committee recommends an increase in the annual war contribution from £200,000 to £250,000 by new taxation, including an export duty of 5 per cent. on rubber.

SEATS FOR SEATLESS MINISTERS.

LONDON, December 26th.

Professor H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, and Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, have been elected, unopposed, Members for Sheffield and Ashton-under-Lyne, respectively.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 25th.

The Admiralty reports that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North Sea on the 21st instant, in bad weather. Six officers and fifty-one men were lost.

HONOURED BY THE SULTAN.

IN RECOGNITION OF EMINENT SERVICES.

CAIRO, December 26th.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of Mohamed Ali on Sir Reginald Wingate in recognition of his eminent services to Egypt, and says:—"Thanks to you the Egyptian Army has attained its present perfection, and not only has the Sudan been definitely pacified, but the ancient frontiers have been restored by the re-taking of Barfar."

BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS PRODUCTION.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

LONDON, December 25th.

A month ago the weekly production of British eighteen-pounder ammunition was forty-three times the weekly production in June, 1915, in medium guns and howitzers 66 times, and heavy howitzers 323. The total output in a week in November was 30 per cent. more than the entire reserve stock at the beginning of the war. The monthly output of guns in November was nearly 40 times the monthly average of the first year of the war, and of heavy guns about 12 times. For every ton of explosive used in September, 1914, over 11,000 tons were used in July, 1916.

MR. ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

TO AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Elizabeth Asquith has become engaged to the American diplomat, Mr. Gibson, who tried to save Nyree Cavell.

THE SINKING OF THE "CALEDONIA."

HOW AN M.P. ESCAPED IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Mr. L. C. M. S. Amory, Member for South Birmingham, gives an account of his escape in a boat from the steamer *Caledonia*. The submarine had trained her gun on the boats, which were closely examined. Mr. Amory hid beneath the steersman's feet, thus escaping notice. The submarine then made off, carrying the Captain with her.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

PRIME MINISTERS OF DOMINIONS INVITED.

LONDON, December 26th.

All the Dominions' Prime Ministers have been invited to a Conference, which will meet at a series of War Council meetings for discussing war organisation and post-war problems. They will probably also be consulted on the question of peace conditions.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH COAL CRISIS.

PARTLY SETTLED.

PARIS, December 24th.

The coal crisis is partly settled. Three thousand men will be sent to the mines, the freight tax will be abolished, and the British Government will become the sole transporter. The store ships will be divided into three groups, namely: Coal, Commissariat and Supply. The fleets proceeding from the different ports will be conveyed by warships.

FRANCE AND ALCOHOL.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED.

LONDON, December 24th.

The importation of alcohol into France and Algeria is prohibited.

FRANCE AND THE BLOCKADE.

PARIS, December 25th.

The Government has placed the direction of the blockade under the authority of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

LATEST CABLES.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

LONDON, December 25th.

President Wilson's Note was referred to in numerous sermons in the Churches of all denominations, especially Non-conformist, the preachers pointing out the perils of a premature peace and the tragic mistake of confusing the objects of the belligerents.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIEW OF AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

MELBOURNE, December 24th.

Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, regards President Wilson's Note as an ultimatum rather than as an effort at mediation, in view of Mr. Lansing's statement regarding America being on the verge of war.

MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, December 24th.

Contrary to anticipation, instead of welcoming it, the German Press generally bitterly attack President Wilson's Note, and repudiates the idea of mediation.

The Catholic and Krupp organs declare that the Note is part of a pre-arranged game on the part of the United States and Great Britain, with the view of business after peace in favour of England.

Austrian comment is reserved and obscure. It expresses the belief that the Note will keep the peace question in the foreground, strengthening the pacifists in the *Entente* countries, and compelling the latter to discuss the question of a reasonable peace.

The *Manchester Guardian* believes that the Note, if wisely answered, will only help the Allies' cause. It says that it seems to be forgotten in this country that the Note is addressed to all belligerents, and that President Wilson, in the passage suggesting that both sides are fighting with the same objects, said that this is what the belligerents tell their own countrymen. This might be regarded by Germans of any humour as severe sarcasm. The *Guardian* warns the Allies against being betrayed into playing Germany's game if they put themselves wrong with America.

A SWISS NOTE.

BERN, December 24th.

The Federal Council has addressed a Note to the belligerents supporting President Wilson's Note. The Swiss Note says the Council got into touch five weeks ago. Switzerland, seriously threatened and struck in her spiritual and material interests, is ready to aid with all her feeble strength in ending the sufferings of the war and establishing a lasting peace.

FRENCH RECEPTION OF SWISS NOTE.

PARIS, December 25th.

The newspapers accord the Swiss Note the same reception as that given to President Wilson's. They point out Germany has trampled on neutrals from the beginning of the war in order to attain her aims of crushing and subjugating others.

The conflict should be viewed from this standpoint, and not from to day's situation.

PARIS CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, December 24th.

It is reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee has requested the Chamber of Deputies not to reply to President Wilson's Note.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

£18,000,000 AT 4½ PER CENT.

MELBOURNE, December 24th.

A new 4½ per cent. War Loan of £18,000,000 has been issued, redeemable in 1925. The list closes on the 8th February.

KAISER'S XMAS MESSAGE.

HONOUR TO GOD AND PEACE ON EARTH.

LONDON, December 25th.

The Kaiser, in a Christmas message to his troops, says:—"Honour to God above and peace on earth. God bless your third war Christmas."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER INVITED.

MELBOURNE, December 24th.

The Premier, Mr. Hughes, has been invited to attend the Imperial Conference early in the New Year. It is believed that he will accept the invitation.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

FOREIGN AND FINANCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Lozerin is appointed Austrian Foreign Minister, and Baron Burian, Finance Minister.

STRANDED GERMAN LINER.

"FRIEDRICH WILHELM"

REFLOATED.

COPENHAGEN, December 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the *Friedrich Wilhelm* was refloated on December 19th.

FRANCE'S RESOLVE.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

PARIS, December 24th.

The Senate has concluded several days' secret sittings by voting its confidence in the Government, in a Resolution which partly repeats the words of the Revolutionary Convention of 1793, namely: "France is unable to make peace with the enemy occupying her territory. She is resolved to bring the war to a victorious issue."

The Resolution further relies on the Government's taking (under the control of Parliament) the most vigorous measures to assure superiority over the enemy and to defend the dignity and prestige of France abroad.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR ADVANCE.

LONDON, December 24th.

A meeting of the representatives of fifty thousand operative cotton spinners of Manchester, held yesterday, unanimously decided to apply for a twenty per cent. advance in wages.

The application cannot be presented until January 1st, when the present agreement expires, and under this agreement there can be no alteration in wages until the middle of February.

ARMY ALLOWANCE TOO LOW.

HARD WINTER FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS.

Wives of soldiers are complaining of the intolerable fight to live, in view of the continued increase in price of all food. It is the women with a small Army allowance who are on the starvation line.

One mother of a soldier says: "It is impossible for us to live on our allowances. Everything you can mention has become dearer. When a soldier's mother goes shopping with an allowance of 10s., what chance is there? After she has bought tea, sugar, and margarine and other necessities, where is the money for coal, light, and footwear? She asks for a like increase in her allowance, now that the increase in food is 75 per cent."

Mrs. Annot Robinson, of the Women's War Interests Committee, says that many poor people have been reduced to living on practically nothing but tea, bread, and margarine. The hardship is becoming intolerable where there is no other grant but separation allowance; and with the increased price of coal the winter will be a sad one in many homes if something is not done to relieve the situation.—*Daily Chronicle*.

PATRIOTIC COW.

The *Kieff Vestnik* publishes an amusing story concerning a cow which defected the operations of the German aviators near Lutsk.

It seems that a number of German aviators, whose view, as to what constitutes military operations are comprehensive and peculiar, were amusing themselves by chasing the peasantry who were at work in the fields gathering the harvest. They actually used machine-guns upon the unfortunate people, who fled with difficulty from their pursuers, and hid themselves in the woods.

Whilst two of the aviators in one of the German machines were chasing the villagers, something went wrong with their engines, and they were compelled to descend. The peasants hurried to the neighbouring village and informed the military patrol, and in the meantime the German pilot and observer set to work to repair their engine.

The appearance of the aeroplane aroused the active hostility of a herd of cows, and one of the animals dashed at the propeller with such fury that it was badly damaged, the aviators being surrounded and captured before they could restore the working order.



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SIR D. HAIG'S VICTORY.

VIVID STORY OF A GREAT DAY.
SWEEP OVER GERMAN DEFENCES.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, NOV. 14th.

Our victory on the Ancre grows more
decisive with every hour. When I wrote
last night we knew that we had swept
everything before us on the stream, and
had captured St. Pierre Division. We
knew that on the north we had shattered
the great main German first line on a
front of some 3,000 or 4,000 yards, and
that our men had gone on, past the suc-
cessive lines of trenches, through and
beyond the rabbit-warren of dug-outs,
old cellars, and fortified places which
constituted the stronghold of Beaumont
Hamel, and had reached a line in the
outskirts of the village of Beaumont-
sur-Ancre. We knew that over 2,000
prisoners had been taken, and that more
were likely to come.

But we knew also that behind the line
to which we had advanced there were still
pockets of German wasps' nests under-
ground—amid the labyrinthine defences,
and one hesitated to build too surely on
the capture of all these isolated garrisons.
By this morning, however, all had
been cleared out, the prisoners had in-
creased to about 4,000, and the whole of
Beaumont Hamel was safely ours. To-
day we have pushed on through Beati-
court, and that village also is ours. To
the left of it we have advanced across the
high ground to the north-east of Beati-
mont Hamel, to the road from Serre to
Beaucourt, and the prisoners exceed
5,000.

This afternoon the fighting is still
going on. The artillery has been roaring
all day, and beyond Beaumont Hamel, to
north and east, the high ground is
wreathed in smoke.

THE BEAUMONT-FORTRESS.
It is not possible yet to say what the
full measure of our success will be, or
what the final tale of prisoners. That it
is one of the most brilliant successes of
the Battle of the Somme, if not of the
war, there can be no doubt. The reputa-
tion of Beaumont Hamel would alone
make its capture a great achievement,
even if we had not the evidence, which we
have in the huge number of prisoners
taken, of the strength in which it was
held.

I saw Beaumont Hamel, looking at it
from behind our front lines, early in the
summer, when it was a peaceful village
embowered in trees. I saw it again after
our guns, in preparation for the offensive
of July 1st, had played on it for 48
hours, and swept it out of existence.
Houses and trees together. Since then I
have looked across at the site of it several
times—at the white-battered patch show-
ing at this end of the crease in the
ground in which the village lay, with the
few ragged tree-stumps sticking up here
and there. Before its nearest edge, down
to and across the low ground before our
lines, ran successive lines of trenches,
with the rusted wire entanglements as
thick that they looked like a belt of
brown ploughed land. The entanglements
in some places were as many as five tiers
deep, and behind these and the front
trenches, the face of the hills and down
on the other side to the Upper Ancre, was
pierced everywhere with the entrances to
the barrack-line cellars and deep dug-
outs, which made the whole place a
veritable fortress.

Not even the fall of Thiepval is so
splendid a proof that the Germans can-
not make a place so strong that British
soldiers will not take it.

THE FIELD OF THE DUG-OUTS.
To-day I have talked with many of our
wounded and with higher officers con-
nected with the units engaged, and have
heard what prisoners had to say, but it
is very difficult to arrive at any con-
nected idea of the actual fighting. The
attack, it must be remembered, was
delivered in the darkness of 6 o'clock of
a mid-November morning; and the day
continued foggy, and I have heard ex-
traordinary stories of the difficulty which
men and units had in keeping touch.

After the first main trenches were over-
run there were Germans everywhere, hid-
ing in pockets and shell-holes and coming
out of dug-outs. Individual dug-outs
yielded up as many as 300 and 400 men
after the ground all around had been in
our possession for some hours. Close
down to the German front line there runs
a deep ravine, nearly 1,000 yards in total
length, which as it approaches the front
trench, branches like the fork of a cata-
pult, whence it has been known as "Y"
ravine. We were over the trenches on
both sides of the ravine and up along
it on either hand at the rush in the dark
of yesterday morning. All day we were
fighting far beyond it. Yet this morning
we got no fewer than 700 prisoners out
of that ravine.

One man who was wounded lay in a
shell-hole for some time, and then tried
to make his way to our line, and only a
lucky dog sent up by the Germans told
him that he was walking straight into an
enemy trench. Others to whom I spoke
had only a bewildered memory of going
forward in the dark among shells—ours
or theirs, they did not know—into empty
trenches or trenches containing only mud
and wire, over dim ridges from which
Germans fired through the murky beyond,
past shell-holes and dug-outs, till they
met bodies of the enemy with their hands
held high in the air.

COMING ON TO THE ENGLISH.
Prisoners tell how they were in a
trench subjected to a terrible bombard-
ment when, out of the gloom, suddenly
they found "the English" were around
them, running along the top of the trench
and throwing bombs among them. Some
of them were wounded, and the rest held
up their hands.

Others tell how "the English" had
gone past the place where they were lurk-
ing, so that they were "left behind."
Then other English came from nowhere,
and there was nothing to do but to sur-
render. No one seems sorry to be a prison-
er, whether Württemberg, Rhineland, or
Prussian of the Guard Reserve. Some
have fought since the beginning of the
war, having been in the first affairs in
Belgium. Others had been exempted
until recently, but had at last been called
to active service, because "nobody is ex-
empted now." Whatever they are, they
seem to be war-weary. One man said,

"With us it is all talk of peace. I am
going to learn to love the English." And
he would not see any humour in the sug-
gestion that it was a little late to begin.

One can never tell these stories of
prisoners who have surrendered willingly,
and who talk of the desire for peace
among their comrades, without feeling
it necessary to add a caution that this
lack of *moral* may be, and often demon-
strably is, only local. There are Germans
enough who fight staunchly yet, even if
there are an extraordinary and increas-
ing number who hardly fight at all.

OUR WOUNDED.
On most of the front attacked yester-
day and to-day they undoubtedly fought
badly. In all the blind confusion that
went on, if the enemy had been as good
as the British soldiers the issue might
have been far different. In all my search
to-day I have not found one of our men
who actually got to close quarters with
a German who fought. I believe there
have been some bayonet wounds reported
(I have heard of one), but nearly all our
casualties were caused by long-range fire,
some by machine-guns, but on the whole
a smaller proportion than usual, the
greater number being from shrapnel or
shell splinters. The losses on our side,
however, are comparatively very light.
There are certainly individual battalions,
and, I believe, whole divisions, which
will be found to have taken prisoners in
excess of the total casualties which they
suffered.

On former "great days" in this battle
I have spoken of the thrill of victory
which is in the air, and seems to colour
everything. It has been so to-day. The
walking wounded soldiers were as cheery
a lot of men as it has been my lot to meet.
They might have very uncertain ideas as
to where they fought, or what they did,
but, whatever it was, they knew that they
had done it right. They knew that they
had always been going forward, with the
enemy either running away or surrend-
ing, and that, when they individually
were swept by the bullet or bit of shell
that did it, their comrades were going
on a little more. And I think I liked
best of all the man who stood in the mid-
dle of the muddy road and told me that
it was "all for old England."

UNDERGROUND VILLAGE OF DIVISION.
While the capture of Beaumont Hamel
is, of course, the great achievement of the
day, the triumphant sweep which took us
to the Ancre on the south was no small
thing, giving us all that slope, a square
mile or so of intensely defended terri-
tory, and the point of St. Pierre Division.
St. Pierre Division, where was once a
church and a cluster of houses, lies on
the valley level at the foot of the slope
from the southern side of the stream. It
has always had some interest and impor-
tance, because it was known that here
there were elaborate dug-outs, and that
it was the ganglion of the German com-
munications at the mouth of the valley,
through which we knew that they
evacuated many of their wounded and
got up supplies and supplies to the
troops of the front line on the high
ground above.

Some of our men have to-day in part
explored the underground works here,
and it seems that, starting from recessed
and sheltered entrances on the valley
level, a great gallery runs back some 300
yards in the hill. Then it branches, and
one branch of the "T" has been explor-
ed for some 200 yards further. Here
were underground dressing stations for
the wounded, and great quantities of
stores of all kinds, and quarters for
whole companies of men, and officers'
rooms with timbered and panelled walls
and paper on them. From the further
end passages and steps lead up to the
communication trenches on the hill. The
investigation is only partially complet-
ed, but it is said that among the booty
found there is a great number of machine-
guns stored and of machine-gun ammu-
nition. And it all smells very foully.

It will be interesting to examine some
of that machine-gun ammunition, for
there have been repeated stories in this
battle of the use by the enemy of explo-
sive bullets. Prisoners taken here declare
that explosive bullets are used in the
ratio of 1 to 20 ordinary bullets. The
ostensible reason is that they are for em-
ployment against our aircraft, but the
same belts are used again our infantry.
One accepts all prisoners' statements with
reserve, but as I saw many belts of Aus-
trian machine-gun ammunition captured
by the Serbians with the explosive bullets
introduced in fixed proportions (1 in 5,
1 in 10, and even 1 in 2) with the regular
bullet, I am strongly inclined to believe
that it is true. The reports of explosive
bullets being used by machine-guns on the
Somme have been very frequent.

CHURCHILL GERMAN OFFICERS.
In this region to the south of the Ancre
there seems no doubt that we caught the
enemy, not only by surprise, but at a mo-
ment when a relief was going on, so that
there were double the usual number of men
in the trenches, and there was a great
irony in the fact that the relieving divi-
sion was the 23rd, which is one of Hin-
denburg's or Ludendorff's new "combed-
out" formations. It is rather hard that
it should only have just been created and
should go into action for the first time
as a division only to be caught within a
few minutes of getting to the trenches
and "biffed" as badly as we have
"biffed" the 23rd. The total number
of prisoners taken so far in this tract to
the south of the Ancre is about 1,300,
with 29 officers, and the officers whether
of the new division or the old (which was
the 38th), seem to be a characteristically
churlish and unmannerly lot.

The German private when taken prison-
er is usually very humble, and so glad
to be taken and to find that he is not
to be eaten alive that he is commonly
grateful for all that is done to him. The
officers, with occasional conspicuous ex-
ceptions, are too often merely swine.
Among the exceptions was a medical offi-
cer taken yesterday who set himself at
once to organize the other prisoners into
carrying parties to take back our wound-
ed. These 29, however, appear to be of
the other kind. They had their packs
all ready, whether for surrender or
because of the relief going on one can-
not tell, and they are chiefly concerned
with bearing themselves with dignity and
protesting offensively against everything
that is done, objecting equally to being
made to walk back where they might be
hit by their own barrage, and to being
made to shelter in one of their own dug-
outs, where they considered themselves
crowded.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PIONEERS' FEATS.

NIGHT DIGGING IN NO MAN'S LAND.

[FROM W. BEACH THOMAS.]

The prevalence of mud over the battle-
field gives double prominence to the
pioneer battalions, and too high a tribute
cannot well be paid to their work during
the later stages of the fighting.

They are engineers, without the name.
They are amphibious in all possible
senses of the word. They can live in an
atmosphere of mud and gas fumes. Their
proper haunt is No Man's Land, and
they are busiest at night. At the same
time they are infantry, and on occa-
sion their machine-guns and rifles have
done as noble service as their spades and
shovels. Night after night they go where
the chief trouble is, and in present con-
ditions this may mean a previous wade,
a stagger, a wrestle of five or six hours
to and from their comparative haven in
No Man's Land.

Every sort of enemy must be tackled.
On a recent occasion a company cut a
passage through a wood under such con-
ditions that every man among the active
workers was physically sick from the reek
and brutality of the work. Contempt
of shell-fire—another of the elements in
which they live—is integral to their busi-
ness. They move about in the open when
every other soul is as far underground
as he can get.

The only obvious effect of shell-fire is
to make them dig rather harder, and
long since all kinds of records have been
broken by the miners who are the making
of many of the best battalions. How
many lives have been saved by expert
digging in the later stages of the offen-
sive, how many attacks amplified by the
straightening of trenches, is beyond all
calculation. Yet perhaps less is known
of the pioneers than of any part of the
Army.

The truth is that the organisation, the
consolidation of captured positions is
first and foremost the handwork of the
pioneers. On one occasion—now ancient
history—a group of pioneers who pushed
up at night to dig trenches found the
infantry so exhausted that many could
not even talk consecutive sense.

Utter weariness of this sort is of the
essence of war, and the pioneers, whose
weariness was rather less, used their
spades all night and their guns a good
part of the day. It is all in the day's
work. But never, I think, have they
worked to better purpose than during the
stages of our advance in the open down
the slope to Bapaume. They have never
rested and never failed, and in my ex-
perience, seldom complained.

One company commander and his sub-
altern, whom I met after many days of
work in No Man's Land, were insistent
on this one fact: that anyway they had
a much easier time than the infantry
proper. They came and went. The in-
fantry stayed. And it is that sort of
magnanimity and admiration for others'
work that is steadily making the present
Army one of the best in the world. By
the nature of their job engineers and
pioneers above others spend their time in
going work on behalf of others, and they
live up to the standard of this enforced
altruism.

"THE BRITISH EXAMPLE."

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S CALL
TO THE REICHSTAG.

A Berlin telegram says that General
von Seidin (the new Minister of War)
made the following declaration to the
Reichstag:—

"The Kaiser has ordered me to come
here. I come direct from the Somme bat-
tled, where I learnt much which is im-
portant for me functions. The enemy,
above all the English, is introducing into
the fight with the assistance of the entire
world ever new and heavier expedients in
order quickly to attain his aim.

"All Englishmen's letters conclude
with the view that all must be borne be-
cause the State and the nation demand
it. Should we not recognise this also,
think likewise, and think even much
keener of it? Should we not employ all
means in an endeavour to surpass our
enemies? The immediate future will
demand work from me in this direction.
"I beg your support in this important
work for the Fatherland." (Loud ap-
plause.)

THE ENEMY ARTILLERY.

The German artillery barrage, how-
ever, has nowhere been as heavy in these
last two days as one might have expected.
It is probable that our attack at this
point was unexpected and our quick suc-
cess still more so. In the fog which has
prevailed—though today has been clear-
er—the enemy artillery may well be in
some doubt as to precisely what has hap-
pened and reluctant to believe that all
the ground and all his men are really in
our hands. Also it is not impossible that
our sudden blow north of the Ancre, and
our grip on the high ground, may have
so alarmed him that he is too busy mov-
ing his nearer guns to safer places to be
able to give us much attention.

In this immediate neighbourhood of the
Ancre he has, or recently had, about 1,000
guns. He has certainly not made the
best use of them during the last two days,
and after a medical officer had cleared out
the dug-out on the south of the stream
yesterday there was a delectable interval
in the afternoon when, so light was the
German fire, they were able to stroll
about in the open smoking captured Ger-
man cigars.

Of the capture of Beaumont-sur-Ancre
we, as yet, know little; only that our
men, who were close up to it last night,
have to-day gone through it and are well
out on the other side. But, indeed, one
feels acutely the hopelessness of giving
any clear idea of such a battle as this.
Darkness and mud and fog and confusion
all militate against the getting of the
details which alone would make a pic-
turesque description practicable.

BLOCKADE TRICKS.

AND THOSE WHO "SPOT" THEM.

This business of blockading is a fine whetstone for the wits. It keeps those of all parties engaged in it—"runners" and "preventive" men—"allike"—rubbed up to the keenness of a well-stropped hollow-ground.

Anyone with six months' experience on either side should thereafter be able to hold his own against even a Cairo Greek, for he will know the whole grammar of guilefulness from simple verb to the most abstruse declensions.

Many ships' companies engaged in the "Search" have during the past twenty-seven months been acquiring a knowledge of human nature which will make them exceedingly distrustful of that strangely-mixed compound for as long as they remain where it is. Among those qualifying for a full arts degree in this university of rich experience are the crew of our old friend rushalong, the discoverer, as you may remember, of rubber onions, copper ploughshares, and sundry other super-ingenious inventions of the blockade runners.

Although its operations are so extensive, the British people have but an indifferent knowledge of the work done by the Examination Service—the "Search," as it is called by those engaged in it, or the "Blockade," to give the thing its popular title. They do not know that his vigilant force combs the seas from chilly Iceland down to summer latitudes, and that its unceasing energies have created a sort of Liverpool in a secluded port which rarely held a merchant vessel before the war began. Still less do they know of the strange things discovered there in professedly innocent "bottoms" by the men who delve into the cargo of merchandise which these carry. For the Admiralty handles this business, and the Admiralty, being the most bashful of all our great State departments, says as little as possible about what happens within its own domain, be these happenings good, bad, or otherwise.

But many of these occurrences are recorded in the logs of such craft as pushalong, whence might be extracted an exceedingly entertaining narrative of one phase of the war at sea.

Pushalong was shoving her grey nose through the chill, gale-driven spray in latitude blank, longitude ditto, when the look-out reported a vessel in sight.

"Hullo, old chap, stop a minute; I'd like to have a talk with you," signalled Pushalong to the stranger, not in precisely that form of words, though just as politely, for the British sailor is never rude until rudeness becomes necessary.

"Certainly, glad to meet you," (though she was not), replied the stranger in effect, knowing quite well that if she answered otherwise, "Pushalong" would "turn nasty" and do unpleasant things. As the two vessels neared one another and stopped for their "talk," Pushalong dropped her sea-bow, which pulled across to the stranger and landed the customary "armed party" of inquisitive men upon her decks. The officer from Pushalong in charge of these examined the stranger's papers. These appeared all right, general cargo not contraband, and so on. But the officer knew the deceptiveness of outward appearance. A burglar may look just like a Baptist deacon and a Baptist deacon may look like a burglar. Nature delights in such tricks of physiognomy. Also, cargo may seem non-contraband on the "manifest" and be quite otherwise when you come to look at it. The officer decided to look at it. For a time the examination revealed no cause for suspicion. Then the party came to a pile of bags.

"What's in these?"
"Beans."
"Open one."

One was opened and it contained beans sure enough; such very beany beans that they could not be mistaken for anything else. But that officer had conducted "searches" before, and in the course of them came across such odd things that he knew the fallacy of "seeing is believing." Anyway, the last thing he was prepared to believe was the unsupported testimony of his own eyes.

"Try another," he ordered.

Another bag was opened.

"Now empty some others and shake the bag up."

A stalwart bluejacket did as instructed. Then, thrusting his hand into the bag, he drew it out filled with "beans." Sorting these over in his palm he picked up one and without a word handed it to the officer, who put the "bean" between his teeth.

"H'm—rubber," he remarked—and rubber it was. More than half those "beans" were made of it—beautifully made, too. Even a horse might have been deceived by them until he got them into his mouth. These "beans" did not get to Germany, and thus was "misapplied ingenuity" once again foiled of its aim by the astuteness of our "Search."

Pushalong's log would tell you also of a floating oil-field—though you might think such a freak of nature never existed. And your thought would be correct in so far that the "field" was the creation not of nature but of art. Its discovery came about this way.

One day Pushalong overhauled a vessel in ballast. She had a lovely lot of sand in her "bottom," quite a little seashore that you stroll about upon at your ease. One of the Pushalongs did stroll over it, and he thought it smelled oily. Forth with the sand was bored into, and although the "Search" did not open a "gusher," they "struck oil" very richly. There were hundreds of gallons of it beneath that sand. Any prospector who could find an equal quantity in an equal area of any field ashore might justifiably regard himself as a possible rival of John D. Rockefeller.—JACKSTAFF in the Daily Mail.

OUR MEN IN CAPTIVITY.

THE NEW FOOD REGULATIONS.

[BY IAN MALCOLM, M.P.]

Early this year our authorities at home were urged to devise some scheme for the co-ordination of all efforts, whether collective or individual, for supplying food and comforts to our prisoners in Germany.

It was even then obvious that, considering the number of our imprisoned relatives and friends, far too much food was leaving this country for Germany and that a great deal of money was being wasted in consequence. And even then there was plenty of evidence to show that while thousands of our friends were getting far more food parcels than they required, other thousands were getting none at all. Knowing, therefore, that there was imminent danger of starvation in so many cases, I, for one, rejoiced to read the new regulations recently issued by the War Office.

At first sight these regulations seemed harsh. It seemed unnecessary and "retrograde" to interfere with the admirable organisations and individual efforts which, during the past two years, had managed to supply so many prisoners with food and comforts without which they would certainly have died of starvation. It seemed especially hard that parents and relatives should be no longer permitted to pack up their home-baked loaves and cakes and send them off to dear ones in captivity across the seas, and hopelessly unreasonable that "adopters"—those weekly parcels were anxiously looked forward to and gratefully acknowledged—should now be asked to alter the form of their generosity. The "home-touch," the "personal link," seemed so all-important that one felt instinctively hostile to any official ukase which ran counter to it, and which substituted something like Socialism for individual effort.

Thus impressed I obtained permission to go thoroughly into the whole question of the working of these new regulations at 4, Thurloe-place, where Sir Starr Jameson presides over the various departments of the Prisoners of War Bureau. I am not ashamed to say that I entered the door as a sceptic and that, after a searching and complete examination of the new rules and of the mass of correspondence to which they had given rise, I was absolutely converted to their wisdom and necessity.

THE PRISONER SUFFERS.

I did not approach this subject quite "new to the game." I had already visited General Post Offices in England, Switzerland, and elsewhere, and had seen thousands—literally thousands—of food parcels intended for our prisoners of war in Germany falling to bits and incapable of being forwarded for want of skilled packing. The sight was enough to make angels weep. To think that so much self-sacrifice had been exercised in humble homes to save up bits of dripping, crusts of bread, broken cigarettes, and what-not in order that these should reach son or brother or sweetheart in Germany, yet packed so badly, albeit by loving hands, that in the first rough-and-tumble of the post the paper burst, the string came undone and the contents of a dozen parcels fell in an inextricable jumble upon the floor.

And who suffered? the prisoner. I know of cases in which quite innocent but ignorant persons had concealed, in loaves and other eatables, messages which could not otherwise have reached their destination; also of enemies of our country, masquerading as "adopters" of fictitious prisoners, who used the same sort of means to convey information for which the German Government would have been profoundly grateful. The result was that, either in England or in Germany, cakes and cheeses were cut up by the censors and all sorts of eatables pierced (and so destroyed) to make sure that nothing contraband was contained within them. Again, who suffered? the prisoner. In all the foregoing cases it is the prisoner, eagerly awaiting his parcel, who stands to lose by the old lack of organisation, and it is in his interest alone that the new regulations have been made.

Under them every prisoner of war in Germany, whether military or civilian, will receive three parcels of food and comforts per fortnight: enough to "keep him going" comfortably even if the Germans were not to feed him at all! Bread in sufficiency will reach him every week from Switzerland or Denmark; his other parcels will vary in contents but not in quantity or quality; when he requires clothing in addition he will be sent it, and if he is an invalid appropriate medicines and foods will reach him regularly.

Think over this, those of you who are writing daily to Sir Jameson's committee and who are saying: "If I can't send what I choose to my son or to my adopted prisoner, I won't send anything at all." Think of the hundreds of prisoners who get no parcels now, who have no relatives and no "fairy god-mothers" to send them parcels; think of the prisoner sons and husbands of poor folk, whose parcels are perforce so scanty that, if they arrive at all, they can hardly stay the pangs of hunger. And, above all, let the noble army of "adopters" remember that the Germans have announced that they will not deliver "god-mothers' parcels" to prisoners if they leave England after December 1st. You, therefore, have no choice but to support the new War Office regulations, which alone, if followed, will prevent your prisoner-friend from starving and will ensure that every other British prisoner in fact.

But how well I know your feeling—that you hate the idea of giving up your labour of love of the last two years and handing over the care of your prisoner, be he husband or son or brother or friend, to the tender mercies of an abstract semi-official association. You feel that you are, as it were, snapping a "home tie." Be reassured; that is not so indeed. This Prisoners of War Committee is essentially a human organisation, composed of very human beings with friends and relatives in captivity like yourselves. They know the value of the "personal link" and they have decreed that every parcel sent by the Central Committee or by a Regimental Care Committee to a prisoner in Germany shall bear the name of the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE ANCRE FORTRESSES.

INGENIOUS DEFENCES OF DIVION.

Plodding through trenches and over the crest of a hill we emerged at last to take a first bird-eye view of the new territory that has fallen into British hands. Straight before us lay the village of Beaumont; well to the right of us, and across the Ancre, was the tiny village of St. Pierre Divion, and away to the left the fortress of Beaumont Hamel—one of the most important British captures in all this great Battle of the Somme.

Of all these important strongholds hardly a stone above ground was visible. Even the trees that surrounded the villages have been cut off short by our shells. Pass on down the slope towards these villages. Better keep to the old trenches as far as possible, for the Boche still sends shells along. At length the trenches must be left, for you have come now to the old "No Man's Land" which for two years, and till only a few days ago, separated Britain and Boche.

There are shell fragments everywhere, British and German. Here is a clip of five cartridges and a cap. But the stretcher-bearers have been along. You cannot be sure as to the rest of the story. Further along you stop at a queer little round thing made of iron, shaded like a lemon, and lying snug in the soft earth. Do not poke it with your stick. It is a hand-grenade, and they have violent habits when disturbed. Here, beyond, is a khaki handkerchief lying on the ground. The initials on its hem are "J. G." Twenty yards further is a pack of cards scattered over the mud and chalk rock. The seven of diamonds has a hole drilled through it—a clean round hole made by a bullet.

REMAINS OF A VILLAGE.

Go on past the jumble of trenches and barbed wire and craters. You keep looking forward, as the first village approaches, for some sign of an end to this disorder, some ceasing of crater and hummock and shell pit and litter of war. There is none. The only difference in the village itself is that bricks and stone and household goods are now added to the vast waste heap that was once fair fields and homes and human enterprise.

Here a chair leg, scorched at the end; there a piece of a clock, and there a child's drinking mug, labelled in gold as "A present from Boulogne-on-the-Sea." In one space littered with brick, and recognizable as a former dwelling only by the fact that a cellar remains under it, was a country woman's Sunday cape of black silk and sequins of jet. It was nearly new. But it enveloped now a sinister thing—the top boot of a Boche, all rusty with blood, and part of the foot in. Multiply by three this little scene, I have drawn and you have descriptions of the outward appearance of the three villages of Beaumont Hamel, Beaumont, and St. Pierre Divion. These villages are built in the old French manner, common in these parts, over "boves" or vast underground caves with many ramifications. Every nook and cranny of these boves was used by the Germans as places in which to hide from our storms of shell fire. Hosts and lifts, pulleys and tackle were ready to lift the surface in moment's time the guns and mortars and machine-guns.

A VAST UNDERGROUND FORTRESS.

Let us cross the river by one of the little wooden bridges that replace the stouter bridges destroyed by our shell fire, and look at the little village of St. Pierre Divion. Nothing more innocent looking could be imagined. Whence did the Germans put up their great fight for this place? There seemed nothing standing; nothing left of their front trenches, which he battered, shelled.

But down by the riverside are four curious openings in the hillside. They lead into a network of tunnels and chambers that form the biggest underground fortress taken in this war. Five hundred yards deep into the hillside the workings go, and then comes a cross-tunnel like the top of a letter T. One arm of this T runs 200 yards underground; the other arm probably does the same. From each arm of these tunnels there are oftentimes containing rooms and suites of rooms innumerable. The whole place was shelter for men and stores and arms. More than this, the tunnel was connected by shafts with the upper ground, not in the village itself, but on the hill crest behind it. Here were more German trenches, carefully and strongly made, and the passages from the tunnel below led directly into them. Thus the Germans, when attacked in their lower trenches down in the village, had only to retire to their cave to be able to get to their second line of trenches in a commanding position above, whence they could pour down a deadly fire upon anyone approaching their old trenches below. Looking at the place, you marvel that any troops should have proved equal to the task of taking it.

Down by the riverside Germans lie dead at the doors of their cavern. Perhaps they were guards. Inside the cavern is every sign of a surprise and a hurried departure; half-eaten slices of bread, food on a plate, overcoats hanging on a door, top boots unadorned standing together in a corner. And at the points on the hill where the passages from the cavern lead into the trenches there are dead Germans, too. There is not much doubt that so quick was the attack on the posts, both above and below, that the cavern was isolated, and such men as had not left it were caught in a trap. It was a case either of surrender or of being blown up. The Germans surrendered.—Reuter.

donor, so that the prisoner may know from whom it comes and to whom his postcard of acknowledgment should be sent.

After all, the great thing, the paramount necessity, is that our prisoners—everyone of them—shall be fed and well fed. As decent patriots we must accept that as an axiom. We must not demand that our particular prisoners shall be nourished as we choose, if that demand involves the starvation of others. These new regulations assure the full nutrition of all; and therefore I most heartily commend this new scheme, which I am convinced will prove of immense value to the health and well-being of our prisoners and captives.

THE FORTS OF VERDUN.

A MATCH FOR MODERN GUNS.

[BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MORNING POST."]

The forts of Verdun have played so glorious a part in the defence of that fortress that the theory of the complete uselessness of permanent fortifications, prevalent at the moment of the first realization of the power of modern heavy artillery, certainly needs qualification. If forts have lost their offensive power, and it is generally agreed that big guns are more secure and serviceable outside them than under the protection of the heaviest armoured turret, the exact position of which must inevitably be known to the enemy, yet the Verdun forts have proved themselves invaluable as shelters for men and machine-guns.

The few guns, moreover, that were left in them at the time of the German offensive played a useful rôle, and their defences resisted the heaviest shells to a surprising extent. There is a story of a turret sheltering a couple of 75's, which did remarkable execution among the enemy during an assault. The Germans rained shells upon it in the hope of silencing the guns which were holding up the whole of their attack. At last they scored a direct hit. Though the turret held good it jammed, and the guns were out of action. Unfortunately for the Boches, they were not content with this success. They went on shelling the turret with the utmost vigour until they scored another direct hit. Again they failed to pierce the armour of the turret, and the concussion of the shell produced an undesired and unexpected effect. It accomplished what the guns' crews had been desperately trying to accomplish for themselves, and released the part of the machinery that had jammed. The result was that the 75's came into action again and resumed their work of killing Germans.

I first visited a Verdun fort last January. Except for the trenches round it and the complicated barbed wire entanglements, it scarcely differed from any English fort in time of peace. Its sloping ramparts were covered with green grass, and it possessed a small drawbridge over a rather shallow moat. The entrance was built of massive concrete faced with stone, and the whole building rose about fifteen feet or so from the level of the hilltop. As one passed through the gate one began to go downhill along a narrow passage roofed over with many feet of reinforced concrete. The passage plunged down into vaulted galleries far below the ground level, where were the turrets constructed for the artillery of the fort. At one point the passage narrowed down and took a course towards the outer air. I squeezed my way round a right angle corner, flanked with hundreds of sand-bags, and found myself on a broad platform above the ramparts, overlooking all the country round. The conical tops of the gun turrets rose from the grass of the ramparts, rather like unnatural fungi.

A WILD EXPERIENCE. I have just visited a Verdun fort, for many months in the first line of the defence, which was built on exactly the same model as that which I saw last January. There was no more motoring to that fort, even after the capture of Douaumont. The way to it led through an exceedingly muddy communication trench, which wound and zigzagged up and down along the slopes that had once been wooded, making the journey at least three times as long as it would have been in the open, where the shells were falling.

As for the fort, I could hardly recognize it, so perfectly in keeping was it with the surrounding desolation. A low hummock of mud in a chaos of muddy holes, it had retained only the essential: all the superfluous had been carried away by high explosives and shivered in atoms into the earth. On such ground there was no need of wire entanglements: there was not space between the shell holes to give passage way. Vanished was the moat and the drawbridge; the grass of the ramparts had long ago been ground into the mud. All that was left was the concrete entrance, which had disgorged a pile of old iron and waste metal that made a hideous heap before it. A great pile of sandbags narrowed the doorway to keep back the flying shell splinters, and as one approached one discovered that there were men standing there watching our cumbersome advance with smiles of amusement. At first they had been invisible, since, mudcoated, they had been indistinguishable from the all-enveloping mud, nor did they venture out into the open, but kept warily back within reach of cover ready to disappear at the first warning note of an approaching shell. The neighbourhood of a fort near the enemy is not a healthy place in which to take the air, unless cover is near at hand.

THE UNDERGROUND GALLERIES.

The passage that led to the underground galleries was as bare and unscarred as before the German assault. It was always a chilly, cheerless place, and the noise of the ventilators that were being turned by hand moaned like the wind on a mountain peak. There were huge stacks of bread beside the wall, and a glaze through one of the side doors discovered stocks of provisions, so that the garrison would wait for nothing even if communication with the rear were for a time interrupted.

The galleries themselves were as bare as the passage, but on that cold October morning they were divinely warm. There were men, playing cards by the flitting light of a guttering candle, and talking in low tones of the war and the great attack that had won back Douaumont. In the inner gallery was the Commander of the fort, and he showed us on the maps, marked with many-coloured lines and signs, that hung on the walls the positions captured and the French advance. The galleries of the fort had resisted beyond expectation the heaviest German shells. There was not a crack in the ponderous concrete blocks that formed the ceiling and the walls. Shells had

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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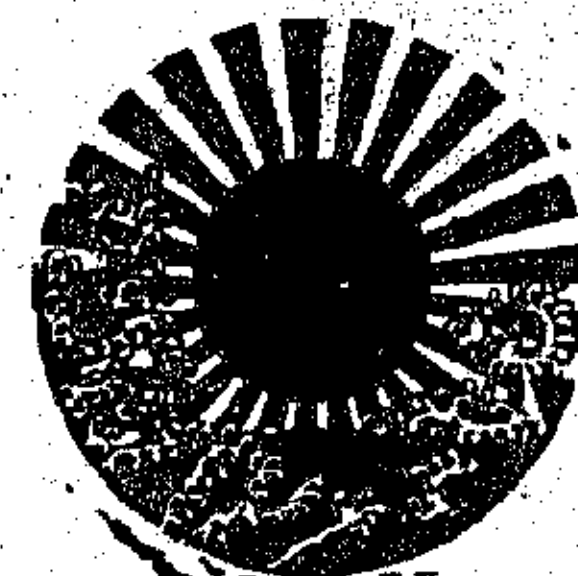
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rained on that hill-top in thousands, many of them of the largest calibre, but they had only succeeded in pulverising the unessential. They had torn the smooth green glaze of the ramparts to pieces and wrecked a turret or two from which the guns had scarcely disturbed the life of the garrison below. The French soldiers there did not even hear the roar of the explosions. Only sometimes a shell fired more accurately than usual would make the whole fabric tremble as if it had been an earthquake.

In the defence of Verdun these forts, so far from being useless, were invaluable. They formed ideal shelters at the very points where shelters were most needed, and, as the Germans learnt again and again to their cost, they provided admirable lurking places for machine-guns. If their upper works succumbed to a long-sustained bombardment by heavy shells, their underground galleries retained all their value. Even in Douaumont, after all its vicissitudes and the terrific pounding to which it has been subjected for months by first the German and then the French guns, the galleries are still for the most part intact, and it was in one of them that the artillery officer who, after the evacuation of the fort by the Germans, took refuge there with his men, installed himself, and was captured.

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ARRIVALS.
BRINKBURN, British str., 2,440, Q. P. Proctor, 24th December—Mikio 19th December, Coal—Order.
CHIAI TEE, American str., G. Galleros, 24th December—Saigon 17th December, General—Order.
CHINPOO, Chinese str., 834, J. Thomson, 25th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice—Order.
CHRYSONA MARU, Japanese str., 1,905, J. Shokamoto, 25th December—Keelung 22nd December, Coal—Order.
CHUYANG, British str., 1,434, Woodget, 25th December—Shanghai 22nd December, General—Order.
GLENIFFER, British str., 921, McGregor, 25th December—Shanghai 22nd December, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
HANTUNG, Chinese str., from Canton, 25th December.
HUE, French str., 939, Cornelissen, 25th December—Haiphong 23rd December, Rice—A. R. Marty.
ISPO MARU, Japanese str., 3,384, K. Tashiro, 25th December—Bombay 17th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KAIFONG, British str., 1,700, J. B. Evans, 24th December—Haiphong 21st December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., K. Ito, 25th December—Chingwang 17th December, Coal—Doddrell & Co.
KWANGSHAI, British str., 1,228, Barkus, 25th December—Haiphong 23rd December, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, C. Stewart, 25th December—Shanghai 22nd December, General—Order.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,095, Leask, 25th December—Manila 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
PAKHOTI, British str., 1,220, A. Tucker, 24th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SHAWING, Chinese str., 1,267, G. Ramsland, 25th December—Dairen 19th December, Beans—Order.
SHANTUNG, British str., 1,568, J. Mcathure, 24th December—Shanghai 21st December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SHAOHSING, British str., 1,370, H. J. Hobbs, 25th December—Saigon 16th December, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SHIMIZONO MARU, Japanese str., 2,495, S. Yamane, 24th December—Japan 19th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SHITALA, British str., 3,600, A. J. Terry, 24th December—Mikio 21st December, Coal—David Sassoon & Co.
S'JACOB, Dutch str., 1,873, T. Bauer, 25th December—Singapore 18th December, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TAKSANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 25th December—21st December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
TJIMANOEK, Dutch str., 3,510, E. H. Kees, 24th December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
YATSHING, British str., 1,484, R. Y. Anderson, 24th December—Calcutta 17th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.
December 26th.
EASTERN, British str., for Australia.
JAPA, British str., for Moji.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., for Canton.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Hongkong.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Canton.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Shaohsing*, from Saigon, Madame Kone and son.
Per *Chuyang*, from Shanghai, Mr. Gao and Master Lyngsight.
Per *Shantung*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Warden and Mr. Canling.
Per *Kaifong*, from Haiphong, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, Mr. P. James, Mr. E. Jorken, and Dr. Braddy.

VESSELS EXPECTED
CANADIAN MAIL.
The str. *Empress of Japan* is due to arrive at Yokohama on Friday, the 29th instant, at daylight.
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru*, according to latest advice, was to sail from Sydney on the 15th instant via Brisbane direct for Kobe, not calling at Hongkong. She is due at Kobe on the 2nd January.
MERCHANT STEAMER.
The str. *Venezuela* hence December 12th left Yokohama for San Francisco via Honolulu on 21st December, at 3 p.m.
LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Wednesday, the 20th instant, a.m.
The str. *Euclid* left Shanghai on 21st instant for Hongkong via Manila, and is expected to arrive here on the 28th instant.
The str. *China* left San Francisco on Saturday, the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about 26th January.
The str. *Nosara* left Shanghai for this port on the 25th instant, at 11.30 a.m., with the Homeward English mails, and is due here on the 29th instant, at about 6 a.m.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 27th

	Previous Day	On 27th	On 28th	On 29th
	at 4 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 12 m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.12	30.10	
Temperature	69	62	64	
Humidity	69	77	61	
Wind Direction	East	East	East	
Force	3	4	3	
Weather	b	a	b	
Rain				

Highest open-air temperature on 26th 71°
Lowest open-air temperature on 26th 61°

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXP. ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	KOBE	27th Dec.	27th Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	28th Dec.	28th Dec.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	26th Dec.	30th Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	28th Dec.	2nd Jan.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly-qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" ... 1917

S.S. "TJISONDARI" ... 11th February.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly-qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents

York Building.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	Thursday, 28th Dec.	8 P.M.
KOBE and MOJI	KOBE	Thursday, 28th Dec.	8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Thursday, 28th Dec.	8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Friday, 29th Dec.	8 P.M.
HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	Friday, 29th Dec.	8 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Saturday, 30th Dec.	3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	SANDAKAN	Friday, 29th Dec.	8 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Saturday, 30th Dec.	3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

The steamers "KUBANG," "NAMRANG," "LAISANG" and "FOOKANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Japan Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUBANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly-qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihai.

* Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datus, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 315.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON."

Telephone No. 524.

THOS. COOK & SON,

16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Shipbuilders, Sailors, Repairers, Boiler-makers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.
Patent Elevators taking 100 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.
Patent Hoists up to 300 tons.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd.
Chinese and Japanese Agents, Telephone 214.
Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Agents for John I. Macdonald & Co., Limited.
Representative in at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.

Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,635 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 Dec. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 15 Mar.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 10 Jan. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 28 Mar.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 3 Feb. "MONTEAGLE" ... 14 Apr.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15 Feb. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 13 Apr.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALACCA	NOVARA	29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail to "Moolten."
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SOMALI	About 1st Jan.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NYANZA	About 7th Jan.	Direct Service.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALACCA	SOMALI	About 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, etc., FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward (and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 315.

Agents.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
	HOMEWARD.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 315 Sub. Ex. 10.

Agents.

3

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 31 - APRIL 11 - JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

100

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA."

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 29th Dec., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOULTAN," from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "Kaitia," due in London about the 16th Feb., 1917.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

11

NOTICE.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA

Steamer "TOKAI MARU" will be despatched by the TOYO KISEN KAISHA for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports on FRIDAY, the 19th January, at Noon.

For information regarding freight, etc., kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO, Agent,

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Hongkong.

1440

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJISONDARI."

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Dec. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 20th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th Dec. at 10 a.m., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Hongkong, 21st December, 1916. [1448]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby

informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underinsured, Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 28th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. 2

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZAKI, HOJO,

NAGAYAMA, SATO, KANADA,

SHIKINAWA, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI

AND OTUBARI COALMINE

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI,

KATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,

MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,

NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VIADIVOSTOK,

HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW

YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,

HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address—"IWSAKI"

Cables—A.L.A.C. 5th M., Western Union, and Bantay.

Agents—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BERNARD & Co.

GLASGOW—Messrs. J. R. BROWN,

Messrs. J. R. BROWN,

For Particulars, apply to

K. SATO, Manager,

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with: From Colombo:

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING. 1917
From Hongkong ... S.S. "TENZAN MARU" ... 25th February.
S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 30th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... Steamer "CITY OF MADRAS" ... Sails On 5th January

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents
or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
HAI PHONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 27th Dec, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
ATOW and SINGAPORE ... "LUOHOW" ... On 28th Dec, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 28th Dec, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINK—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINK—PASSENGER MAILS AND CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOHOW," "TINGHONG," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
NOVARA	Dec. 29	*MOOLTAN	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 17	Through Steamer	Feb. 19	Feb. 25
NYANZA	Jan. 28	Through Steamer	Feb. 26	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 9	*KASHGARA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	*MORONA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
NOVARA	Mar. 9	*MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 23	*KASHGARA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
NAMUR	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 9	May 20
MALTA	Apr. 20	*KASHGARA	May 21	May 28
NAMUR	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 18
NAMUR	May 18	*KASHGARA	June 19	June 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
SOMALI	MONDAY, 1st January.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 7th January.
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January.
NAMUR	MONDAY, 21st January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave PORT SAID	Leave LONDON
about	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURE	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	*KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
	*KASHIMA MARU Capt. K. Inada	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE	*SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	*SKAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALORE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	*NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Takada	9,800	TUESDAY, 18th Jan., at 10 A.M.
	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE	*TOSA MARU Capt. O. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, 31st Dec.
PENANG and RANGOON	*BENTEN MARU Capt. G. T. mido	8,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*PENANG MARU Capt. Kusubiki	10,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. K. Inada	16,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
	*JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

*Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
1917		
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	TUES., 9th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 16th Jan., Noon.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 24th Feb., Noon.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar., Noon.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
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TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer: KIYO MARU ... Tons and Speed: 14,000 — 13 knots ... Sails: TUESDAY, 9th Jan.
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For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... Porthos ... On or about 30th Dec.
HOMeward
MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... Athos ... On or about 3rd Jan.
(Without Transshipment)
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

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(TRANS-PACIFIC)
"MEXICO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. For RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST via CAPE TOWN). VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
"KASATO MARU" ... WED'DAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.

Bombay Line. For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line. For MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamada ... MONDAY, 8th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SHANGHAI AND AMOY.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... T. Noroshima ... WED'DAY, 27th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKI MARU" ... WED'DAY, 27th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"KATO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.
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No. 1, Queen's Building
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ST. ALBANS	8th Jan.	On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

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